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You will want Green Peas for your Easter Dinner.
Imported French Green Peas, 2 tins.....25 cents
Finest Canadian Peas, 3 tins.....25 cents

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P. O. BOX 566.

PRINCE ARTHUR REACHES OTTAWA

His Royal Highness Receives an
Enthusiastic Welcome to
The Capital.

A BANKRUPT PROVINCE

The Maritime Provinces Eagerly
Await Readjustment of Fed-
eral Indemnities.

OTTAWA, April 14.—(Special).—The Easter recess has brought quiet within parliamentary circles, but the city is all agog over the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught. The people of the capital dearly love pomp and pageantry. One would have thought that the display in connection with the opening and closing of parliament would long ago have paled upon the citizens of Ottawa, but year after year as this function rolls round, denizens of the capital with their country cousins pack the Senate chamber. The governor-general is now a familiar figure on the streets of the capital, but Ottawa does not receive a prince of the royal blood every day and therefore the crowds that were out to get their first view of Prince Arthur were very great, despite the pouring rain, when the royal train pulled into the station at five o'clock. The prince was received by Col. Hanbury Williams.

Representing His Excellency

and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and seven other members from the government, besides General Lake, Lord Althorpe and all the headquarters staff. A guard of honor was furnished by the 43rd Rifles. After exchanging greetings with the mayor and his colleagues, Prince Arthur and Col. Hanbury Williams entered a carriage and set off for Rideau Hall, escorted by a detachment of the Dragoons. Up Wellington street and along Sussex street the crowds had assembled to see the prince, but the drenching rain sent them to cover before he passed. On arrival at Rideau Hall a guard of honor from the governor-general's Foot Guards saluted the prince as he alighted from his carriage. "Tonight a dinner party is being held in honor of the prince and his suite. Tomorrow will be spent quietly and on Monday commences a round of important engagements lasting nearly a week.

Concessions in the Yukon

The policy of the government in granting large concessions to favored friends in the Yukon was challenged in the house this week in connection with the arrangement in which Mr. Belcourt, the member for Ottawa, got mixed up. Dr. Thompson, the member for Yukon, said the subject of concessions was a live one amongst the people of the territory and would remain such until the last one was wiped off the map. He declared of all concessions which had been granted and still remaining most iniquitous was the one known as the Bronson and Rays. This was investigated by a commission appointed three years ago, consisting of Judge Britton and the late Benjamin Bell. It comprised a tract of land commencing two and a half miles from the mouth of Bonanza creek and extending up that stream for a like distance. This and other concessions were granted by the government on condition that they should be worked by hydraulic process and should cover ground which could not be worked in any other way. Some assessment work had been done under the direction of J. B. Tyrell, a well known mining expert, formerly of the geological survey. In order to

Keep the Concession Going

Tyrell put into the concession several thousand dollars of his own money and when he endeavored to recover from the principals through the courts then it was that all the facts came out. Mr. Foster brought the matter up before the house and quoted freely from letters and documents filed in the court at Dawson. These documents showed that the firm of Belcourt and McDougal were to receive stock to the value of \$100,000 in the company for their influence with the department in keeping the concession alive and for professional services. Although it may be, as contended by Mr. Belcourt in the house, that nothing improper was contemplated by the agreement between the company and his firm, yet it raises in a most pointed manner the question of members of the house accepting fees for professional services in the promotion of bills before parliament or matters coming up before any of the public departments. Mr. Stockton, of St. John, said the practice was degrading to the public life of this country,

and was unfair to the legal profession. As far back as 1895 the Imperial parliament had laid down the principle that the offer of money or other advantage to any member of parliament for promoting any matter whatever depending or to be transacted in parliament

Is a High Crime

and misdemeanor and subversive of the English constitution. Repeatedly since then has the principle been reaffirmed. Premier Laurier quite concurred with the view laid down by Mr. Stockton. He said the reputation of Canadian parliament ought to be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, and he for one would be glad to see a well understood rule adopted which would be a standard for the guidance of every member. Sir Wilfrid had nothing to say as to the merits of the Belcourt case. He announced, however, that the policy of the government would be to give a fair chance to the individual miner. Those concessionaries who had done their work properly would receive consideration but those who had failed to put up a plant and comply with the government regulations would find their concessions cancelled at the earliest possible moment.

A Bankrupt Province

Premier Tweedie and Attorney-general Pugsley of New Brunswick have been in town this week. They are anxious to know when the conference between the Dominion and provinces on the subjects of financial relations, fisheries, etc., will take place. The maritime provinces are getting pretty hard up, so much so that Edward Island is on the verge of bankruptcy. Last year that province had a deficit of nearly \$50,000 on annual expenditure of about \$350,000. Premier Peters this week told the legislature that despite the most rigid economy the expenditure of the island from the government was increased while the revenue was almost at a standstill. If a just re-arrangement of the financial relation with the Dominion did not take place soon, the government will be obliged to

Resort to Direct Taxation

It will be seen from this statement how serious an affair is the island. The whole trouble about the Maritime provinces is that they have to keep up all the paraphernalia of three governments where one ought to suffice. Considering the amount which is lost by having three lieutenant-governors and five legislative bodies, because Nova Scotia and the island each have a double chamber, it is obvious that with one lieutenant-governor, one government and one legislature, a considerable saving could be effected. This has been urged upon the

(Continued on Page Two.)

SIX MEN KILLED ON U. S. SHIP KEARSARGE

Explosion in Turret of a 13 Inch
Gun Causes Death and
Destruction.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two years to a day later than the fatal Missouri disaster, and on a Friday, and the thirteenth of the month, six men were killed in the forward turret of the battleship Kearsarge by one of those accidents which acquire additional terror for scores because of their obscure origin and almost impossibility of prevention. The Atlantic fleet, the strongest fighting fleet that has ever been owned by America, has been for weeks engaged in the most severe drills in the waters of the Caribbean sea, culminating in the quarterly target practice. This practice was just about concluded with most satisfactory results, and it was confidently expected that the department, on the basis of preliminary reports received, that all records would be broken in the matter of rapid firing and efficiency of the gunners. But today, just at the close of the week's work at the department, came a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Evans, the commanding chief of the Atlantic fleet,

Telling of the Dreadful Accident

on one of his ships, the Kearsarge. The cable came from Cienfuegos, a little cable station at the mouth of Guantanamo bay, stating that the Kearsarge itself had arrived at that place. A slight telegraphic error, requiring the consumption of some time to effect the transmission of the message, added to the anxiety of the officials as soon as they had made out the entire fact that a serious accident had occurred. When the message finally was reduced to form, it read:

"Cienfuegos, April 14th.

"Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.
"On April 13th, about 3:15 p. m., shortly after competition target practice of Kearsarge forward turret, while the powder was going below, three sections of a 13-inch charge of powder was ignited. Charge of powder in other lift just below, and one section inside 13-inch remained intact. Cause not yet determined. Matter is being investigated. Lieut. Joseph W. Grane, gun umpire, has been sent to the Maryland in a very critical condition about 8 p. m. The following have since died: Lieut. Hudgins, turret officer; Peter Norberg, gunner's mate; Theo. Nagely, seaman; Antonio Thorson, ordinary seaman; Julius M. Koster, turret captain, first class; Ellis N. Whey, seaman. The vessel was uninjured."

Immediately upon receipt of the cablegram, Acting Secretary of the Navy Newbury carried it to the President at the White House and was authorized to send an expression of sympathy to Admiral Evans.

The Kearsarge is regarded as one of the best battleships in the American fleet. She is commanded by Capt. Vinson, is of 11,520 tons displacement, 375 feet in length, 72 feet in breadth and 23½ feet in draught, with a speed of 16.82 knots, and battery of twenty-two guns four inches or over in calibre and forty-four below that size. She was launched in 1898 and commissioned in 1900.

HAPPENINGS ON PACIFIC COAST

Incorporation Sought For a New
Line From Seattle to
Spokane.

PRESENT CRISIS IN CHINA

Smuggling by Crew of the U. S.
Battleship Oregon Was a
Small Affair.

OLYMPIA, April 14.—(Special).—Articles of incorporation of the North Coast Railroad Company, a sister corporation of the North Coast Railway, were filed today by Robert J. S. Trapen and A. G. Smith. The route of the new road is designated as extending from Seattle through King, Pierce, Lewis, Yakima, Benton, Franklin, Adams and Whitman counties to Spokane, with a branch line to Walla Walla. Spokane is made the principal place of business. The route indicates the choice of Cowitz Pass, through part of the territory of the Tacoma Eastern railroad.

Buying Railroad Grade

The Northwestern Improvement Company, acting for the Northern Pacific, today bid in the old Union Pacific grade in this county, under a judgment held by the Northwestern Improvement Company. No opposition was offered to the plaintiff's bid of \$300,000. The same concern bid in 23 per cent. of the grade at a tax sale a few weeks ago.

Los Angeles' Growth

Los Angeles, April 14.—(Special).—The population of Los Angeles, according to the city directory census of April 1, 1906, is 228,298. The population as given in the directory for May 1, 1905, was 197,614. On this basis the city has increased 30,684 in population in eleven months.

Showmen in Jail

San Bernardino, Cal., April 14.—(Special).—Walter Scott, who with his brother William spent last night in the county jail here, says he is done forever with the show business, and that he has notified his manager to come here and get his \$2000 cash bond out of the bank. Scott says he will not put up the bond, but intends to stay in jail here until his preliminary hearing on May 1.

A Tempest in a Teapot

Seattle, April 14.—(Special).—Members of the crew of the battleship Oregon are very bitter at the action of the customs officials in regard to goods brought by them from the Orient, and want to know if it is a crime to send a few remembrances home to their families. The customs officials this morning completed an appraisal of the goods brought to this country by the Oregon. According to a list furnished by the captain, announcement is made that the total value is \$784.52, of which \$293 was brought by officers of the vessel. Treasury officials working on the alleged smuggling feature have said nothing yet.

The Chinese Disturbances

San Francisco, April 14.—Bishop J. W. Bashford, who arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, says concerning conditions in China that the reports exaggerated in the United States. There have been three riots in the empire since the inauguration of the American boycott, a year ago. In the Shanghai riot not a foreigner was killed, although a score or more of natives lost their lives at the hands of foreigners, and forty or fifty more were injured. At Liang Chen five Americans were killed. At Nanchang six French subjects and three English were killed, and a day or two following the riot more than a score of Chinese lost their lives in a wild stampede away from them to escape through the city gates and on boats on reports that foreign gunboats were coming to destroy their city.

SERIOUS CHARGE MADE AGAINST MAXIM GORKY

Alleged That Russian Novelist
Is Traveling With an
Actress.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—Mme. Andrievna, who is said to have accompanied Maxim Gorky to the United States, is one of the best known actresses here. Up to a few months ago no divorce from his wife had been granted Gorky, but it is alleged his relations with her have been severed, although he is still supporting her. It is said Mme. Gorky fully understood the relations existing between M. Gorky and Mme. Andrievna, but nevertheless she was extremely devoted to Gorky. After the tragedy of "Red Sunday" Gorky is alleged to have been with Mme. Andrievna when he was taken into custody and brought to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mme. Gorky then bent her every energy to secure his release. She journeyed from official to official, supplicating on bended knee the release of the novelist whose life she insisted would be jeopardized if he remained in the dungeons of the fortress.

The night he was released Mme. Gorky saw him only for a few moments, and it is said, he then returned to Riga, where he met Mme. Andrievna. In justice to Gorky, however, it should be stated that the police insist that he should leave St. Petersburg immediately. Gorky, it is said, spent last summer in Finland with Mme. Andrievna.

Gorky's Statement

New York, April 14.—When Maxim Gorky arrived in this country last Tuesday he stated to the immigration officers that he was accompanied by Mme. Gorky. This morning the statement was published that his companion was not his legal wife, who, with his children, remains in Russia. As a result of this publication, Gorky today issued a statement, which, translated, reads as follows:

"I think this disagreeable act against me could not have come from the American people. My respect for them does not allow me to suspect that they lack so much courtesy in their treatment of women. I think that this dirt is inspired by the friends of the Russian government. My wife is my wife; the wife of Maxim Gorky. She and I both consider it too low to go into any explanation about this. Every one may say about us what they please; for us it remains to overlook the gossip of others. The best people of all hands will be with us. (Signed)

"MAXIM GORKY."

A Russian Actress

The published story went on to say that the Madame Gorky who is now with the author is Andrievna, a Russian actress, with whom he has lived since his separation from his wife about three years ago. The explanation was made that being unable to secure a divorce in Russia because of the strong official sentiment against him, Gorky secured a divorce in Finland and was married to Andrievna before a notary. When approached on the subject today, Gorky said:

Is a Base Falsehood

Never was union between man and wife more holy and more moral than that of ours. Madame Gorky tried to appease her husband in this point, but he struck the copy of the paper in which the article appeared and cried: "A lie travels fast, and I must overtake this

(Continued on Page Two.)

MINING NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR CAMPS

Shipments of Ore For the Week
and Recent Developments
in District.

NELSON, April 14.—The total output of the mines of the Kootenay and all districts for the week ending April 13th was 35,225 tons, and for the year to date 495,300 tons. This was made up as follows:

Boundary—Granby, Emma, Mother Lode, Brooklyn-Stemwinder, Rawhide, Sunset, Strathmore, Rambler and Preston, the last named being a new shipper this year, totaling 26,012 tons.

Rossland—Centre Star, Le Roi, and Le Roi No. 2, 7,724 tons.

Slocan-Kootenay—St. Eugene, 712 tons; Sullivan, 500 tons; Laplanta, 377 tons; Eureka, 50 tons; Hunter V., 378 tons; Broadway, 25 tons; Whitewater, 10 tons; Sunshine, 22 tons, and British Empire and Greenhorn, new shippers, three tons each on trial.

The smelter receipts of ore for the week were as follows: Hall Mines, 788 tons; Marysville, 500 tons; B. C. Copper, 4,348 tons; Dominion Copper, 4,697 tons; Trail, 8,463 tons, and Granby 16,580 tons.

News of Rossland Camp

Rossland, April 14.—There were no incidents of importance during the past week in the mines. The development of the Centre Star continues to yield good results. This is particularly the case with the tenth and eleventh levels of what was formerly the War Eagle. The task of connecting the Centre Star and War Eagle is in progress, a crosscut being run from the Centre Star to connect it with the War Eagle. Connections have already been made from the ninth level of the War Eagle and from the sixth level of the Centre Star. The object of this is so that all the hoisting may ultimately be done from the Centre Star shaft, and to do away with the hoisting from the War Eagle shaft.

The shipments for the week ending this evening were: Centre Star, 4,320 tons; Le Roi, 2,430 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 570 tons. Total for the week, 7,320 tons, and for the year 93,385 tons.

In the Boundary Country

Phoenix, April 14.—A new shipping mine, the Preston, is added to the Boundary list this week, the output for the week being as heretofore. Granby mines to Granby smelter, 16,580 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 4,308 tons; Brooklyn-Stemwinder to Dominion Copper smelter, 3,414 tons; Rawhide to Dominion Copper smelter, 256 tons; Sunset to Dominion Copper smelter, 1,155 tons; Emma to B. C. Copper and Nelson smelters, 228 tons; Rambler Trail smelter, 15 tons; Preston to Trail smelter, 20 tons; Strathmore to B. C. Copper smelter, 40 tons. Total shipments for the week, 290,160 tons; total for the year to date, 562,501 tons.

Operators Sign Up

Massillon, Ohio, April 14.—The first break in the ranks of the operators in the Massillon district came last night when five operators signed the 1903 scale. The three largest operators in the district are still holding out against the demands of the miners. The five operators who signed employ about 400 miners.

MATTEUCI RELATES AWFUL EXPERIENCE

Chief of Observatory on Mount
Vesuvius Describes the
Veritable Inferno.

ISOLATED BY THE ERUPTION

Watched Enormous Streams of
Lava as They Burst From
The Crater.

NAPLES, April 14.—After a hard ride on horseback up the side of the mountain, the Associated Press representative today succeeded in reaching the highest habitable spot on Vesuvius, where Professor Matteucci, director of the royal observatory, courageously has held his post throughout the eruption. The noted scientist was found to be comparatively calm and undisturbed by his recent fearful experiences. For three days Professor Matteucci and his little band were cut off from the outside world. Their provisions ran low, and the rations consisted of cheese, bread and dried onions, until Professor Matteucci's urgent telegraphic appeals led a venturesome guide to push through on Friday with a stock of supplies for their relief. Meantime the Professor, had kept at his instruments, taking observations and making calculations day and night, while a perfect inferno raged around him. As he came forward to greet the correspondent, his blackened face and dusty clothes told of the ordeal through which he had passed. Professor Matteucci was asked to tell in his own way

The Story of the Cataclysm

from the outset. He readily consented to do so, and in good French gave the following detailed narrative: "I first observed Mount Vesuvius giving unusual signs about a month ago, when the lava began to overflow, taking a southwest direction. This gradually increased as several small lava streams formed into one great current. The lava danger began the middle of last week. Then an enormous stream of lava came from the summit and other streams which burst from the lower strata. Throughout the lava discharge the volcano was comparatively quiet and without electrical phenomena or explosions. The only ominous sign was the advancing wave of lava and the cinders forming an enormous cloud in the shape of a pine tree over the crater. Our really terrible period came at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and lasted until 8 a. m. The mountain, which hitherto had been quiet, suddenly

Gave Out a Deafening Roar

and a great rent was made in its cone. Huge rocks were hurled skyward. Some of them fell near the observatory, threatening to crush in the roof, but most of them fell far outside the observatory zone. There was no smoke in this first discharge, but solid, bulle-like stones, which cut the roof and damaged the windows.

"At midnight Saturday I ordered the women and children of the household removed. That was just before the rain of huge stones began, and I was then left with Professor Polter of New York, my American assistant, and two domestic servants. There was no eating, and all domestic order was abandoned. Throughout Sunday enormous solid blocks of stone rose to a height of 2500 feet from the crater, while ashes and sand were thrown much higher, but towards Monday the terrible shocks of the earthquake gradually diminished. One of the worst features of the eruption was the unusual extent of the electric phenomena, the darkness being broken by

Vivid flashes of lightning

giving the sky a blood-like color, with short, heavy peals of thunder. The moments were terrible, very terrible. Yes, it was a veritable hell."

Concerning Mount Vesuvius in the future, Professor Matteucci said: "I am unable to tell with any degree of certainty. I sincerely hope this eruption is over, but we can never tell what another eruption may not come during the next minute. However, all my indications point to a period of calm for the next few days, and therefore I am hopeful. But I was hopeful last night, although serious explosions occurred at 10 o'clock in the evening without any warning."

Professor Matteucci handed the representative a stone the size of a three-inch shell as a souvenir of his visit, saying: "These are very precious stones. Some of them have hit me at one time or another. They represent my wounds."

The news from the Vesuvius region this morning continued to be satisfactory. The sun is shining brightly this morning and the last vestige of the eruption is disappearing from Naples.

Work of Cleaning and Sweeping
The work of cleaning and sweeping is still going on here, but the city has about resumed its normal appearance, while the reports from the villages and towns in the region of Vesuvius say that the people are gradually returning to their homes, that the stores are being re-opened and that the inhabitants of the towns which suffered the least are actively engaged in repairing their damaged homes, churches and roads, in which they are assisted by the troops and government engineers. This being Sabato Santo, or the Saturday before Easter, the churches of this city are overcrowded with worshippers of all classes.

Every religious function today was a thanksgiving for the danger passed; while requiem masses were celebrated

(Continued on Page Two.)

A Novice at Cooking

Can Turn Out a Good Dinner

With a GAS RANGE

Its heat is even, whether intense or moderate, and failures are practically IMPOSSIBLE.

GET ONE NOW.

VICTORIA GAS CO., Ltd.

35 Yates Street

MATTEUCI RELATES AWFUL EXPERIENCE

(Continued from Page One.)

for the repose of the souls of the victims of the volcanic disaster. Near the statue in the cathedral of the Patron Saint of Naples, San Gennaro, a young girl was engaged in special earnest prayers. Afterwards, as she left the cathedral looking particularly happy, the child was questioned as to what boon she had been asking of San Gennaro, to which she replied: "That the saint will cause the Queen to come and live in Naples, as she brings good luck. The volcano is afraid of her."

The feeling of joyous thanksgiving in Naples contrasted strongly with the mournful scenes witnessed in the isolated districts, relatives weeping over dead and priests going from house to house blessing the homes of the bereaved, while high above them was Mount Vesuvius, still retaining a threatening appearance.

The Duke of Aosta today boarded the flagship of the French squadron in these waters. He was received at the gangway by the French commander, Admiral Monceau, whom the Duke warmly thanked in the name of King Victor Emmanuel and of the people of Naples for aid extended to the sufferers from the recent disaster. The crews of the French warships, in addition to rendering all the assistance ashore, contributed \$3,000 to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers.

The British armored cruiser *Leviathan* arrived here today to express the sympathy of Great Britain with the sufferers from the outbreak.

Professor Matteucci in a bulletin issued this afternoon said: "The instruments in the observatory are relatively calm. The crater continues to discharge sand, but with less violence. I am awaiting information regarding the progress of lava toward the Boscore, to which spot I cannot get in person. The conditions in the zone surrounding me indicate that a complete cessation of the eruption phase is near."

THE KING OF SPAIN.

Alfonso Elected a Member of the Royal Yacht Club.

London, April 14.—The King of Spain was today elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, preparatory to his arrival at Cowes April 17 to visit Princess Ena of Battenberg, the future Queen of Spain. King Alfonso's stay here will last a week.

TROUBLES IN SERBIA.

Leader of Regicides Voluntarily Leaves Court.

Belgrade, April 14.—General Alanazskovics, one of the leaders in the plot which resulted in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and who was subsequently appointed chancellor of the department for distributing decorations, was today placed on the retired list at his own request. It is hoped that this indicates the beginning of the weeding out of the regicides.

TROUBLE IN PORTUGUESE NAVY.
Mutinous Spirit Prevailing Among the Crew of a Battleship.

Lisbon, April 14.—The mutinous spirit has spread to the crew of the Portuguese ironclad *Vasco da Gama*. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent other outbreaks. A number of the crew of the cruiser *Don Carlos I.*, who mutinied April 11, have been imprisoned.

JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR.
Sanctioned Liberator Robber of Poor People Released From Prison.

London, April 14.—Jabez Spencer Balfour, formerly a financial magnate and a member of parliament, who was sentenced to 14 years in prison in 1895 for extensive frauds in connection with the lands allotment company and the house and land investment trust of the Liberator group of companies, was released today from the Parkhurst prison, on the Isle of Wight. The case of Jabez Balfour caused a good deal of interest. He is a man of good education and pleasant manners, and succeeded in swindling thousands of people, especially persons belonging to the poor middle class of England. It was estimated that these lost about \$50,000,000.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

French Bankers Have Decided on Terms With Czar's Financiers.

Paris, April 14.—Official announcement is made today that the Russian government and French bankers have settled on the terms for the new Russian loan. The terms agreed upon are \$400,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds at about 85, the issue to be April 26. France will subscribe for \$200,000,000. In official and financial circles the terms are considered sufficiently attractive to ensure over subscription. Austria's participation in the loan is regarded as remarkable, this being the first occasion she has had to subscribe to a Russian loan. The French government has given strong support to the efforts of the Russian financiers, thus assuring the success of the loan.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

PRINCE ARTHUR REACHES OTTAWA

(Continued from Page One.)

maritime provinces time and time again, but they still cling to their legislative idols and indemnities.

The South African Contingents
According to a statement brought down to parliament this week, Canada spent approximately two million dollars on fitting out the first and second contingents which went to South Africa. Of this the pay amounted to \$455,000; ocean transports, \$870,000; land transport, \$110,000; clothing and equipment, half million; horses, \$131,000; enlistment and sundry expenses, \$119,000. As is well known, the cost of fitting out the Strathcona Horse was borne by the high commissioner himself while the Imperial government paid all the expenses of the South African Contingent and third and fourth contingents.

The Government and Its Friends
The opposition showed good work in its investigation before the public accounts committee. A funny episode occurred this week which came out as a result of a question put on the order paper by Mr. Foster relevant to certain accounts paid by the department of marine and fisheries to favored friend of the department in Montreal. An officer of the department immediately telephoned to the gentleman in question and insisted him up to Ottawa and induced him to make a refund of the commission which had been charged for his services in supplying crockery, glassware, etc., for the government steamers. The cabinet today was considering the supplementary estimates.

A SOUTHERN LYNCHING.

Missouri Mob Take Two Negroes From Jail and Hang Them.

Springfield, Mo., April 14.—A mob of 300 men tonight took Horace Duncan and John Copeland, negroes, from the county jail and hanged them to the gallows of liberty on the courthouse, and built a fire under them, roasting them. The men were charged with assaulting Mabel Edwards, but it is probable they were innocent.

Last night, while Miss Edwards and a young man named Cooper were out riding, they were stopped by two negroes, who beat Cooper into unconsciousness and dragged Miss Edwards into the woods by the roadside and assaulted her. Duncan and Copeland were arrested on suspicion, but there was no evidence against them. One thousand men gathered at the jail tonight, and on hearing that the negroes were not there hastened to the county jail. Instead of attacking the jail first, the mob stormed the residence of the county sheriff, breaking down doors, smashing windows, etc., and rendering the sheriff's wife unconscious from fright and violence. Overcoming the resistance of the sheriff and a posse of deputies, the mob secured the key to the jail and gained an entrance. When the committee came out with the two negroes the mob clamored for summary execution. They were taken to the public square, where they were hanged to a statue of the goddess of liberty, and a fire was kindled under them in which they were roasted, 3,000 persons watching their agony.

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It tells about Rheumatism, about the cause, the dramatic poisons—even in desperate cases—with

DR. SHOOP'S RHEUMATIC TABLETS
Sold By Druggists

EASTER IN RUSSIA.
Great Expectations as to Day Have Been Disappointed.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—At midnight last night the usual Easter services were held in all the churches in St. Petersburg.

The expectations that Easter would be marked by some important announcement bearing on the fight between Count Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo were not realized. The Emperor has not even signified the day with a general gift to the people.

THOUGHTLESS BOY'S CRIME.
Four Killed in Panic Caused by Frankish Cry of "Fire!"

Chicago, April 14.—During a panic following a frankish cry of fire by a boy tonight while 400 persons were participating in Easter evening service at St. Ludmilla Roman Catholic church, Twenty Fourth street and Albany avenue, Emily Hotka, Lillie Gunaw and Barbara Hormanik, children, and Mrs. Kate Kenaki were killed and a score of other persons injured, several seriously. There was no fire.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Tourist Association to Enter the
Prairie Provinces on a
Large Scale.

The executive committee of the Tourist association are planning a vigorous publicity campaign throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which will open about a month previous to the going into effect of the summer excursions to the coast. Vast quantities of literature and posters will be utilized to attract the moneyed classes of the great "wheat belt" provinces to Victoria.

Yesterday in his office at the Tourist Bureau of Information, Secretary Herbert Cuthbert said that as early as February he had discussed the plans of such a campaign with his executive, and since then steps had been taken with the largest advertising mediums covering the three prairie provinces for its carrying out.

Besides the effective manner in which the winter resorts of Southern California have been covered to secure for Victoria every tourist returning east by a northern route, the association will put into effect a campaign to secure its share of the vacation and Summer Travel to the Coast from the cities and towns of the Northwest Pacific states.

During the intense heat of the mid-summer months thousands of vacation and holiday seekers from the interior of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon journey down to the Pacific coast. These people are good spenders, and to enjoy every moment of the time, and as a class are prosperous. To them the many charms of Victoria as a holiday resort, with a climate free from the torrid heat they have at home, will be spread broadcast, and every attempt made to induce them to come here.

Afterwards we shall go after the homeseeker and tourist from Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains. This part of the work will commence immediately previous to the harvest. We aim to distribute in the prairie towns and centres of population fully 7,000 copies of impressions and from 600 to 700 folders and miscellaneous literature descriptive of Victoria and its environs. It will be the largest campaign ever instituted by the association in our own Northwest and should be fruitful of results.

There has been a splendid call for the association's illustrated invitation postal card. The last week several hundred were mailed by citizens. These souvenir postal cards may be obtained free on application and are proving an excellent medium for advertising the city as a holiday resort.

BIG INDIAN POTLACH.
Chiefs Gather in Kamloops for Hiya Time.

Kamloops, April 14.—Representative Indians of the Nanaimo, Comox, Sechelt, Shuswap and other tribes of the "Coast" are gathering here for a great potlach or conference. A large number are already here and many more are expected within a day or two. After discussing various matters, such as readjustment of reserves, the chiefs will prepare a memorial to King Edward, which will be presented by one of their number, selected to make the trip to England. The Indians will ask for treaties similar to those made with the tribes in other parts of the Dominion. They claim that year by year their freedom is being more restricted by the enforcement of the game laws, fishing regulations, etc., and they want a treaty made confirming them in their rights.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
Foreign Office Denies Statement of the Kaiser's Support to Turkey.

London, April 14.—The statements published here to the effect that Germany is supporting Turkey in maintaining the occupation of Tabah are not confirmed at the foreign office. Official pointed out today that Great Britain was careful to secure Germany's acquiescence to the Anglo-French agreement in respect to Egypt and thus avoided the troubles which France encountered in connection with Morocco. The foreign office official added that it is inconceivable in view of the fact that Germany would interfere in any way with the British administration of Egypt. It seems to be the fashion to blame Germany for everything, nowadays, continued the foreign office official. She is accused of urging Russia to insist on the Hague peace conference being held before the peace-American and Geneva meetings, whereas the original intention was to hold it in London. Last week it was said that she wanted the whole Egyptian case referred to The Hague, and now she is alleged to be supporting Turkey's occupation of what is plainly Egyptian territory. The fact is that the foreign office considers the statement of this dispute with Turkey to be so simple that it has left it in the hands of Lord Cromer, the British agent.

THE TEES RETURNS.
News of Development of Resources in the North.

Steamer Tees, Capt. Hughes, reached port yesterday morning from Naas, Skidegate and way ports of northern British Columbia with twenty-five passengers and a small cargo. Among the passengers was A. Knapp, who is to shortly commence development work on a copper and gold mine located at Graham Island, the southernmost of the Queen Charlottes. He expects to take ten men north to commence work on the next trip of the steamer to the island port. Skidegate with a fishing vessel. He will engage in fishing off the island and will take his catch to the Claxton cannery on the Skeena to be frozen for shipment. Large numbers of settlers are reported to be going into the Bulkley valley this season. Mr. J. E. Bateman, a land locator at Hazelton, reports that he has no less than one hundred letters from various parts of the continent, from New Orleans, Indianapolis and other sections of the country, east, west, north and south, asking that sections of farming land be located for the winter in Bulkley valley. Ten men went in on the last trip of the steamer, J. Jones, one of the deck crew of the Tees, was injured while the steamer was on the Skeena, being struck by a bucket of coal on the head while in the steamer's hold. The Tees will sail north again tonight, taking a large cargo, consisting for the most part of cannery stores.



GOLD SEAL Condensed Milk

IS THE BEST MILK FOR GENERAL PURPOSES NOW
ON THE MARKET.

"EAGLE" BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The Baby Food. Recommended by all physicians.

These Milks are prepared in Ingersoll, Ontario, by the



BORDEN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

"Gold Seal," 2 Tins for 25c.
"Eagle," - - 2 Tins for 35c.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

SERIOUS CHARGE MADE AGAINST MAXIM GORKY

(Continued from Page One.)

one before it has gone too far. I will prepare a signed statement for the press and send it right and justice prevail in America."

Madame Gorky sought to have the reporter translate the article in question to her, but Gorky violently tore the paper from his hands, saying: "I forbid you to read this horror."

The Committee Interviewed

Later Gorky issued the signed statement quoted above. Mark Twain and William Dean Howells, who had agreed to serve on the committee with R. P. Hunter, the millionaire, had started to organize to forward the Russian revolutionary cause, were seen by the reporters concerning the matter.

"I do not know," said Mark Twain, "what effect the publication will have on the committee which I had agreed to join. In Russia, I am told, political and social conditions are more or less interwoven, but here in this country the manner in which domestic relations are held is an utterly different one."

"I do not intend, anyhow, to take an active part in the work of the committee, but I believe in sticking to the flag until everybody else deserts. I will hear from the other twelve members before deciding whether I mean to get off the committee."

Mr. Howells said: "This is too early for me to be quoted on this matter. It would never do for me to discuss or criticize this thing one way or another in the public print. I cannot answer any questions at present. Yes, I agreed to serve on the committee. Will I resign from it? Really, I cannot answer any questions."

The Gorky party then left the hotel, at the request of the proprietor, and went to the residence of H. Gaylord Wilshire, in West Third street, as the guest of Mr. Wilshire.

THE FRENCH SALON.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Exposition Reveals Little New Genius.

Paris, April 14.—This was "Vanishing Day" or the thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the National Society of Fine Arts, and it attracted a brilliant gathering at the Grand palace. In spite of the presence of a number of new works the salon this year marks a lower artistic level than that of last year. No picture stands out prominently, nor is there any absolutely bad. Bochar displays a large portrait of the German Emperor which attracted a crowd of people. It is especially guarded by police, to prevent possible mischief on the part of French patriots.

MINE OPERATORS MEET.

Notices Sent Out for Formation of Independent Association.

Pittsburg, April 14.—Notices were sent out today for a meeting of independent coal operators of the Pittsburg district here on Monday night to form an association. It is said one of the chief objects of the association will be to get the operators together for the consolidation of all independent interests in the Pittsburg district. Another plan that will be suggested will be the formation of a lake shipping company composed of operators who are now marketing some of their products in the Northwest through large lake shipping concerns.

Preparing for Long Struggle
Philadelphia, April 14.—Miners and business men generally throughout the anthracite region express little hope of a peaceful settlement of differences between operators and the miners. Officials of the many coal companies have recently been making obvious preparations for an extended suspension of mining operations.

Then and Now

An Account of the Wreck
of the S.S. Labouchere
Forty Years Ago.

Written for the Sunday Colonist

Just 40 years ago today, April 15th, 1866, the good old steamer *Labouchere* foundered at sea, off Point Reyes, California, while on her voyage from San Francisco to Victoria.

The *Labouchere*, a sidewheel steamer of 1,000 tons, was the property of the Hudson Bay company, and was one of the strongest vessels that ever entered the Pacific ocean.

She was built at Sunderland, England, of Baltic oak and steam teak, fully and strongly copper fastened.

In her day there were no dry docks nor marine slips north of San Francisco, and her hull was consequently constructed in the most massive and substantial manner.

When she was built, there were no compound, triple or quadruple expansion engines, and no electric lighting.

Her machinery was of the old fashioned kind, what are called "Trunk engines," built by Maudsley Field & Sons, which engines had taken the first prize at the world's fair in London in 1852.

She arrived at Victoria in 1859 from England, receiving a salute from the old iron guns in the bastion of the old fort on Wharf street.

Until her wreck she was constantly employed in the company's northern service, and frequently visited the Russian possessions, near Alaska.

She struck on the jagged rocks at Point Reyes while going at her full speed (6 miles an hour) and was still able to back out over the reef and remain afloat for 8 hours afterwards, an excellent proof of the substantial manner in which the old-time vessels were built. But three lives were lost, the remainder of the crew and passengers being safely landed by the boats on the beach at Drakes bay.

At the time of her loss she was about to become the regular mail boat between Victoria and San Francisco, and her wreck was a sad blow to the city, as the movements of the American mail boats at that time were very erratic and uncertain.

Of all her crew and passengers but three reside in Victoria. Ned Dickinson, of the C. P. R., David Stephens, engineer of the C. P. R. and Frank Sylvester.

Removal Notice.—Mr. Alex. Peden, the merchant tailor, has now got fully installed in his fine new premises, 31 Fort St., just opposite his old store. He occupies the whole building, which he has refitted and remodeled throughout to suit the exigencies of rapidly increasing business. The upper flat, which is the full size of the store, will be used as a workshop, and is perhaps the finest sitting apartment in the city. Mr. Peden has one side of his fine new store well filled with a select assortment of best imported goods; the other side with a splendid variety of hand-some rugs.

Seizure of Logs.—John Murray, provincial timber ranger, has returned to Vancouver from Secret Cove, where he was in connection with the attempt to cut loose the boom of logs which was lying there. A few days ago information reached the office in Vancouver that the large steel chain which held the boom had been cut, and had it not been discovered just when it was being cut, the logs might have drifted out with the tide. Mr. Murray states that he found every proof that attempts had been made to cut the timber drift. To prevent the recurrence he doubled the number of guards who will patrol the boom night and day. Lights will also be placed on the logs.

PRICES MODERATE.

CALL AND INSPECT.

JAPANESE GOODS

Also the following plants: Rhapsis humites, Cyren revoluta, Livistonia, Phlomis, C. Excelsa, Fern Balls, Designs, Rings and Anchors. Also Japanese Cotton, Crepe, all kind of patterns. Brassware, such as Jardaners, Vases, Incense Jars and Candlesticks.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS ST., Balmoral Block,

VICTORIA, B. C.

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

I WONDER

Says the Wise Owl, if there is any better Wines or Liquors than those sold at Carney's. So we wonder about it. There is no better quality on the market than our best.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD SCOTCH, per bottle\$1.50
KILMARNOCK SCOTCH, per bottle\$1.00
CANADIAN CLUB RYE, per bottle\$1.00
CANADIAN IMPERIAL RYE, per bottle\$1.00
BLACK ALE and GUINNESS STOUT, in small bottles, doz.\$1.50
LABATT'S ALE and STOUT, plus, doz.\$1.50

Carne's Up-to-Date Cash Grocery
Cor. Government and Fort Sts
PHONE 536.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from prize winning stock; Buff Oringtons, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting. 57½ Superior street. ap15

LOST—Gold brooch, on Beacon Hill car, either on way to city or returning. Finder please leave at Box 135 Colonist and receive reward. ap15

WANTED—A housekeeper. Apply Balmoral hotel. ap15

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico, many rich, mailed free. Pay when married. M. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio. a10

FOR SALE—One good work mare; also incubator (20 eggs) and outdoor brooder, both new and in A1 order. Apply Mrs. H. Cook, Marine R. R., Esquimalt.

WANTED—Boy from 15 to 18 years old. Smith & Champlin, 100 Douglas street. ap15

NOTICE.

A very large shipment of DR. H. B. F. CRISTION French toilet articles, including Gray Hair Elixir for dandruff, scalp and hair trouble, and restores gray hair to its natural color. Obesithal, for obesity; Ando Oil, a positive preparation for wrinkles and cracks; Dermastol Beaufort, to remove pimples, blackheads, oily skin, salt rheum, jitter and eczema; Cuta Castle Soap and Dental Cream. Ladies are requested to call at Mrs. F. K. Winch's home, 134 Chatham street, above Quadra.

Gerardy Sale Opens.—The seat sale for the concert by the great Gerardy on Friday evening next opened yesterday to members of the Victoria Musical society, who carried priority in selection by selling the concert tickets as part of their associate memberships. On Monday subscribers have access to the plan, and on Tuesday the general sale opens. Although it is too early yet to indulge in prophecies with safety, it is a certainty that Gerardy will not play as discouraging a house as that which Gaudi sang to.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

ROSS—On April 14, at 24 Niagara street, Victoria, B. C., the wife of Mr. J. W. Ross, of a daughter.

ANDERSON—On the 10th instant, at 119 Fort street, the wife of Ernest M. Anderson, of a daughter.

MARRIED

WILLIS-BELLAMY—On Wednesday, 11th instant, James Herbert Willis, to Eliza Jane, widow of the late Dr. George William Bellamy. (Vancouver papers please copy.)

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

WAITES BROS.

will move
just across the street.

WIRELESS

TEN WORD TELEGRAMS
TO SEATTLE, 25c.

Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company
Phone 409

Garden Hose

10,000 FEET FOR SALE
\$3.00 per coil of 50 feet, including couplings. Nozzles, etc., supplied.
J. H. WARNER & CO., Ltd
100 Yates Street, Phone 270.

A VETERAN OF THE SPANISH WAR

Expresses His Great Faith In Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na is a Tonic Especially Adapted to the Prevention and Relief of All Catarrhal Ailments Due to the Vicissitudes of Climate and Exposure Experienced by the Soldier.

An Old Soldier's Praise.

Mr. F. R. Cox, Center Oak, Pa., writes: "I was taken with hemorrhages of the stomach and had from one to three a year."

"The doctors said my stomach could not be cured, and it was only a question of how soon one of these spells would kill me, and I was given up several times, as they had no hopes for me."

"I finally wrote to you, and you said if it was not a cancer or a tumor, Peru-na would cure me."

"I commenced taking Peru-na right away, and have never had one of those spells since."

"I am an old soldier, one of Phil Sheridan's Rough Riders, and pretty nearly played out now, but I have a pretty good stomach again."

Assistant War Correspondent Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Mr. H. B. Manley, Assistant War Correspondent during the war in China, care "Black and White," 688 Craig St., Montreal, Canada, writes:

"When a man travels in extremely hot or cold climates, he realizes how valuable a friend he has if he carries a bottle of Peru-na."

"I know of no article in my traveling outfit which I have learned to praise higher."

"If you are suffering with the extreme heat, Peru-na restores you, or if you are afflicted with a cold, la grippe or bronchitis, Peru-na restores you in a short time."

"Or if you suffer with sleeplessness or if your appetite is poor, again Peru-na acts as a good, true friend and is the tonic needed."

"I have tried it for months and am only too glad to acknowledge it as a true, loyal standby in times of trouble. I do not hesitate to recommend it to all."

T. T. Markland, a well-known businessman of Cincinnati, O., address R. R. No. 1, Mt. Washington, Ohio, writes:

"I find that in my case Peru-na is a flesh builder. I am now at work every day, and have gained ten pounds. I took your Peru-na according to directions and the result was more than expected. I took no other medicine but Peru-na, and it accomplished all. You told me in your first letter that you thought Peru-na would cure me and it has. I am seventy-three years old and can attend to my business as usual."

able to work at the age of seventy-three years.

I am now at work every day, and have gained ten pounds. I took your Peru-na according to directions and the result was more than expected. I took no other medicine but Peru-na, and it accomplished all. You told me in your first letter that you thought Peru-na would cure me and it has. I am seventy-three years old and can attend to my business as usual."



COL. ARTHUR L. HAMILTON.

Gallant Porto Rican Soldier Gives Praise to Pe-ru-na.

Col. Arthur L. Hamilton, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, writes from 259 Goodale St., Columbus, O., as follows:

"Besides having the merits of Peru-na fully demonstrated in my family, I have a number of friends who have taken it for catarrh and stomach trouble and all unite in praising it. As a remedy for catarrh, I can fully recommend it."

In a later letter to Dr. Hartman, Col. Hamilton writes:

"My command used your Peru-na during our service in the Spanish-American War and I will say this, that if the War Department records are consulted, it will be found that the casualties in my regiment were less than in any other regiment of the Army Corps while at Camps Alger, Meade and Bushnell. The total deaths in my regiment, during the seven months' service, were seven out of a total number of 1400. I, of course, cannot help but think that Peru-na certainly was a great benefit to my command."

In a recent letter, Col. Hamilton says:

"I have used Peru-na myself and in my family for the last seven years. I have already written you about the good results I experienced with your remedy during the Spanish-American War."

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peru-na corrects all this by its efficient operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peru-na becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

For free medical advice, address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. All correspondence held strictly confidential.



Provincial Constable McDougall arrived by the steamer Queen City with three prisoners, James Cowgill, G. Johnson and P. Hues, who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment on board the steamer Queen City by Indian Agent Neill, S. M., and Capt. Townsend, J. P., with an extra month unless they severally pay \$10 for damages done at Clayquot's fishing-battle. The constable has been leading the strenuous life since four sealing schooners rendezvoused at the west coast port to await the arrival of stores by the Queen City. When the sealers were in Clayquot harbor they formed landing parties which made merry at the hotel until when things became too strenuous and fighting was imminent the bar was closed down. Then the sealers started to wreck the hotel, to break windows and doors and open up the closed bar. Burrell, a hunter, was arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and he was clapped in the village jail, a small out-house adjoining the home of Constable McDougall, on the sandy spit near the hotel.

When Burrell did not come on board the Zillah May the sealers wanted to know why, and they learned that he had been taken to the village jail.

Several boats started shoreward, and the sealers rushed the constable's house. He was in the kitchen, and strong men grabbed him and overpowered him. Then they broke open the jail and carried away the prisoner, Burrell. The jail would probably have suffered more than having its door torn off had not some loggers arrived, and with their assistance the sealers were driven off and rowed back to the schooners, taking the

freed Burrell on board the Zillah May. The Queen City arrived that evening and Constable McDougall went on board. He found three of the sealers there and he arrested these. They were charged with resisting an officer, and sentenced as reported above.

The Queen City brought news that the steam whaler Orion secured three whales on Thursday—a humpback, a finback and a sulphur-bottom. Twenty drums of oil and a ton of whalebone was shipped from the station. The salmon fishermen who were working at Toquart and Kijikpauk and those at Kijikpauk were brought down by the Queen City, with the last shipment of fish, about twenty tonnes, from Toquart, four tons from Neuchatelet and four tons from Kijikpauk.

Four sealing schooners were in Clayquot—the Carlotta G. Cox, with 250 skins; the Casco, Zillah May, with 45, and the Diana, with 185. The Clayquot correspondent of the Colonist, writing with regard to the arrival of the sealers, says:

The sealing schooners Carlotta G. Cox and Casco have returned here for their fresh stores. They report seals very scarce off the coast just now, the Cox adding only one more skin and the Casco four to their number since leaving here about nine days ago. The Casco reports having spoken the Albie I. Alzar, Capt. George Heater, on March 26th, with six skins, and the Libbie, Capt. William Heater, about a week ago, with two skins.

The school trustees have chosen a plot on the Clayquot townsite for a site for the new school to be erected here. The trustees elected are Mrs. L.

W. Carter and Messrs. F. Garrard and J. Elk.

The Clayquot Sound Canning company are getting ready to start on their new fish trap, to be built at Ginnard point, Moore's Island.

The new sawmill at Mosquito harbor is forging ahead, there being about one hundred and fifty white men employed at present, which will be increased as soon as the mill starts cutting.

The passenger list of the Queen City follows: J. McMillan, P. Cole, J. Pearson, A. Luffman, G. W. Hall, J. J. Angus and party of four, W. E. Perkins, T. Morris, R. McCormack, R. E. A. H. Lyche, Mr. Tate, J. Barnswell, Mr. Costner, Al. Carlson, R. Brack, John Turner and H. Waters. Twenty Chinese passengers also arrived on the steamer.

The steamer will sail again tonight. In the cargo will be a large consignment of wooden pipes for the new mills of the Sutton Lumber company at Clayquot and some barrels for the whaling station at Sechart.

R. P. RITHET'S REPORT.

Monthly Freight and Shipping Review of Local Firm.

R. P. Rithet's monthly freight and shipping report for March, just issued, says: Shipping business continues without much feature and grain freights are dull. Although indications point to a good wheat crop for next season, exporters are not inclined to charter in the meantime, pending further developments.

The course of lumber freights has been upward, and an advance in rates will be noticed. Our list annexed shows a considerable number of fixtures for various quarters. We quote freights as follows:

Grain—San Francisco to Cork, nominal; Portland to Cork, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, 26s. 3d.

Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 45s. to 46s. 3d.; to Melbourne or Adelaide, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; to Port Pirie, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; to Fremantle, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; to Shanghai, 41s. 3d. to 42s. 9d.; to Kiao-Chau, —; to Taku, —; to Vladivostok, —; to west coast, South Africa, 28s. 9d. to 40s.; to South Africa, 53s. 9d. to 56s. 3d.; to United Kingdom or Continent, 55s. to 57s. 6d.

MAY QUIT SERVICE.

Unless Subsidy Is Given Boston Co.'s Steamers Will Leave Route.

A Washington despatch says the U. S. House committee on merchant marine received a letter yesterday from Albert Winsor, president of the Boston Steamship company, which operates five steamships between the Pacific coast and Japan. Mr. Winsor informed the committee that unless the subsidy bill is passed, these ships will be put out of commission and the route abandoned.

As it is, he said, the company is operating at a loss, being in direct competition with three British ships operating from Vancouver and receiving a subsidy of \$291,000. It is also in direct competition with three Japanese ships receiving subsidies of \$330,000 per annum. The amount the Boston ships receive is \$12,000 for carrying the mails.

The letter states that if the subsidy bill passes the line will be increased. Former Representative Loud of California

spoke for the bill. He said the Spreckels line from San Francisco to Australia is operating at a loss and will be abandoned and the ships transferred to the Japanese merchant marine unless the subsidy bill passes.

THE TURBINE LINER.

Maheno Will Leave Sydney Tomorrow For Victoria.

Tomorrow the first turbine liner to cross the Pacific—the Maheno of the Canadian-Australian line—will leave Sydney, Australia, with a record complement of 415 passengers, the largest number yet carried by steamers of this line. The nearest approach to this number was the complement of the Manuka last summer, when 375 passengers were brought to Victoria. Among the passengers are many Australians coming to make their homes in British Columbia.

The Maheno is a splendidly equipped modern passenger liner. Her dimensions are 400 feet by 50 feet by 33 feet 6 inches, moulded to upper, and she has almost a complete shade deck, with a boat deck over a large portion thereof. She is elaborately fitted out for passengers, of whom she carries 223 first class, 116 second and 60 third. The requirements of the cargo service have not been neglected, as will be seen from the fact that her hold had to be carried out with a record load of 3000 tons of dead weight on board while if loaded down to her marks she could carry more than this.

The first class dining saloon is situated on the upper deck forward and has table accommodation for 98 passengers. Light is obtained by means of large square opening windows on the sides and fore end, also from a well in centre of saloon, which is covered by an elliptical dome covered in with stained glass. The framing and decoration of this spacious apartment is in classic style, freely treated, the walls employed being light oak, dull polished. The lights are divided into bays by ionic pilasters, which are surmounted by spandril arches and frieze, all of which is much enhanced by a restrained use of good carving. The background is a narrow vertical reeded work, tinted a soft green, which very successfully emphasizes the design.

The first class saloon vestibule is a roomy place, the full width of the ship, and to serve a double purpose is fitted with tables, chairs, etc., which enables it to act as the part of an overflow dining saloon. It is framed in walnut of a simple yet effective design, and the panels are in beautifully figured satinwood. The first class music saloon, which is situated in the forward deck house, is a spacious and airy apartment designed in the "Adam" style and finished in ivory white, the ornament being in composite relief work and carving.

The vessel is propelled by a set of Parsons patent turbines, constructed by Denny & Co. of Dumbarton. There are three turbines, one high and two low pressure, working as per cent, with three propellers in all. The condensers are placed fore and aft, at the sides of the turbines. Steam is supplied by four cylindrical tubular boilers, two double-ended and two single, and a working pressure of 150 pounds per square inch and fitted with the modern system of forced draught. The gas-turbines are contained within the low pressure and work on the wing shafts. The reversing gear is particularly well arranged, the whole of the engines being easily controlled by one engineer. The auxiliary machinery is very complete.

At her first official trial, at full power, with all boilers in use, the Maheno easily attained a mean speed of 17.5 knots; and at the second trial, which had to be done with a third of the boilers shut down, the speed maintained for six hours, as per contract, was 16.4 knots, considerably over the guarantee.

WESTERN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Coming to the Coast This Season—Nelson's Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Nelson board of trade held on Thursday evening last, F. J. Deane stated that the Western Press association was coming through to the coast this season, and that he had written asking them to come through the Kootenay, to which a reply had been received that their itinerary had not been as yet prepared, and that the Kootenay route might be selected. Mr. Deane suggested that the board of trade and the 20,000 club might take up the matter and offer the association some inducement to come here. His own idea was that a trip might be arranged from Nelson into the Boundary and another up the lake. The trip would be taken in the first week in August.

A resolution was passed, after some discussion, that the board of trade form-

INDIGESTION

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a condition that a certain set of nerves is affected, and the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion, how misadventures, then out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. (Tablets or Liquid.) I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, etc. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Pattern"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia and the "Health Pattern" on the "Heart Token" you must Book 2 on the Kidneys address Dr. Shoop, Book 4 for Women Box 105 Racine, Book 5 for Men Wisconsin, which Book 6 on Rheumatism you want.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

ally invite the association to pass through Nelson. During the discussion it was elicited from Mr. Deane that the practice of the association was to write a book about the province or place visited, which was usually helped by the provincial government concerned. If this were done Nelson would be benefited if included in the route.

F. J. Deane and S. M. Brydges were appointed a special committee to use every effort to get the Western Press association, which comprehends practically every newspaper west of Port Arthur, to include Nelson in their itinerary this summer.

HOTEL DAVIES AND POODLE DOG RESTAURANT

Menu SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

From 5 to 8:30. Price 50c.

SOUP—Ox-tail. Onion. Consomme. Royal. FISH—Baked Halibut, Anchovy Sauce. Paked Cod on Gratin. Fried Oysters.

SALAD—Hot-house Lettuce, French Dressing.

BOILED—Sheep Tongue, Parsley Gravy. ENTREES—Escalloped Oysters on Toast. Veal Cutlets, Breaded, Tomato Sauce. Grilled Kidney with Bacon. French Potatoes.

ROASTS—Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce. Green Peas, Leg of Pork, Brown Gravy. Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus. VEGETABLES—Spinach, Hard Boiled Eggs, Stewed Tomatoes, Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERT—Apple Dumpling, Hard Sauce. Custard, Apple Pie, Compote Rhubarb. Vanilla Ice-cream, Rose Jelly. Assorted Fruit and Cake. Canadian Stilton, Cafe Noir.

Imported Table Claret, 25c. per pint.

Are Now Ready.—We are now ready with a complete stock of screen doors and window screens. Fancy doors for the front of the house, sizes 3 feet by 7 feet, \$2 and \$2.25, according to finish; plain doors, 3 feet by 7 feet and 5 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, \$1.75; back doors, 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 10 inches and 6 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, \$1.25; window screens, 35c and 45c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred in Victoria yesterday of Vincent Raynes Lineham, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lineham, aged 8 months. The funeral will be private, and by request there will be no flowers.

The funeral of the late Donald Barney took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Home, where service was conducted by Rev. W. L. Clay. There was a large attendance of friends. The following acted as pallbearers: C. H. Setfield, A. Manson, W. J. Burnett, R. Whitty.

ROOSEVELT LAYS CORNER STONE

Brilliant Scene Witnessed in Washington Yesterday.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—Seldom has the national capital witnessed a more brilliant and distinguished assemblage than was gathered on the Plaza this afternoon when, with solemn and impressive ceremony, the cornerstone of the new office building of the House of Representatives was laid by President Roosevelt.

The foundation of the magnificent new building is completed and on the floor beams of the first story a temporary floor was laid and seats provided for the invited guests to witness the ceremony. On the President's stand, which was completely covered in red, white and blue bunting and decorated with American flags, sat the President and his cabinet, Speaker Cannon and the members of the diplomatic corps. Occupying seats to the right and left were officers of the army and navy in full dress uniform, the members of the supreme court, members of congress and other invited guests. The high wooden fence surrounding the foundation was partly torn away, that a view of the ceremony might be had by persons not provided with seats. The surrounding streets were thronged with people.

The ceremony was almost identical with the laying of the cornerstone of the United States capitol by President Washington, nearly 113 years ago. Simplicity marked the event, and all pretension was avoided. The articles placed in the cornerstone, as far as practicable, were identical with those

Placed in the Capitol Stone by the Federal Masonic lodge, and, as both President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon, as well as President Washington, are members of the Masonic order, the occasion in every way harmonized with the spirit of the ceremony directed more than a century ago by the same Masonic jurisdiction.

The ceremony was preceded by a parade of Knights Templar and members of the Masonic grand lodge. The music was furnished by the Marine band. A cheer from the large assemblage announced the arrival of the chief participants in the ceremony. The official programme began with the invocation by the Right Rev. Dr. Satterlee, bishop of Washington. Grand Master Walter A. Brown, who presided over the exercises, then delivered the opening remarks, and at the conclusion introduced Speaker Cannon, who made a brief address appropriate to the occasion. President Roosevelt then arose and was greeted with loud cheers. After briefly speaking of the significance of the occasion the President was handed a trowel, which he skillfully handled before the huge white stone was swung into place. The whole ceremony was most brilliant and all who witnessed it were deeply impressed.

The new office building is to occupy a commanding location on the Plaza between the capitol and the library of congress. Occupying a corresponding location at the other end of the capitol is to be the senate office building, also in course of construction. These two buildings, when completed, will take the place of additions originally proposed to the capitol building, but which were objected to on the ground that they would mar the architectural scheme of that structure. Each of the new buildings will occupy a complete square of ground, and they will be magnificent white structures of classic design to harmonize with the capitol and library of congress. They will contain offices, committee rooms and numerous other conveniences for the members of congress and will greatly relieve the present congestion of the capitol building. They will be connected by underground passages with the capitol so that the members may conveniently pass to and fro.

RELIEF FOR TOOTHACHE.

Wonderful, when you consider what awful pain that tiny nerve causes. Bathe the gums with Nerville's Nerve Pain Elixir with cotton wool saturated with Nerville. This brings instant cure. Nothing so prompt, nothing so extraordinary good for any kind of nerve-pain as Nerville's Nerve Elixir. Get a 25c. bottle; it will have a doctor bill some day.

INJURIOUS TO THE HANDS AND CLOTHES

Some soaps contain so much free alkali that they are dangerous to the hands, oftentimes causing Eczema.

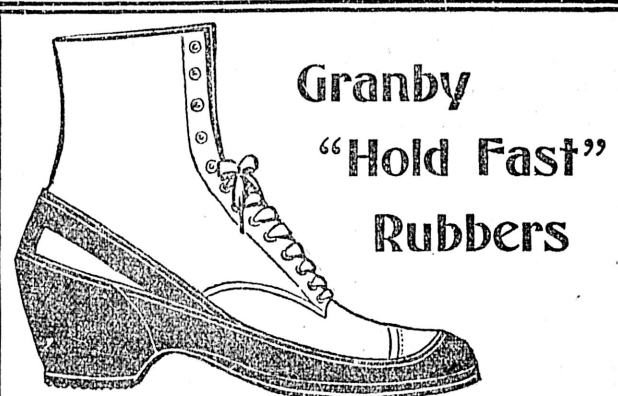
WHITE SWAN SOAP IS PURE SOAP

AND CONTAINS NO FREE ALKALIES

MADE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY

W. J. PENDRAY - VICTORIA

N.B.—The Wrappers Are Valuable For Premiums.



One of the Granby novelties for 1906. And the most perfect Rubbers for women's wear.

The Elastic Back Strap makes it impossible for a "HOLD FAST" to slip off—and makes it doubly easy to slip on.

Ask for GRANBY "HOLD FAST" RUBBERS—and look for the Granby heel and Granby trademark whenever you buy.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

BOYS' CLOTHES

Made Like The Men's.

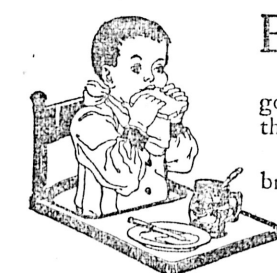
Clothes with "snap" and style—made up with that touch of "mannishness" that all boys like.

"Progress" Brand Clothing

is built for real boys. Every garment is made for service—to stand the hard wear that boys give to their clothes.

Put your boys in "Progress Brand" Suits and Overcoats—and see how much longer the clothes wear.

Sold By Leading Clothiers



BREAD is never better than the flour it is made of.

Often it is not nearly so good, but that is the fault of the bread-maker.

Without good flour, good bread is impossible, no matter how skillfully it is handled.

Now, good bread must be good to eat, as well as good to see or to taste. Good-to-eat bread is bread that nourishes.

In the matter of nutriment,

Royal Household Flour

is supreme. It represents the best that is in the wheat, ground to a snowy whiteness and purified by electricity.

It produces bread that is light, easy to digest and best of all—nutritious. Ogilvie's Royal Household is to be had at all grocers.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook" contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.



GOOD OLD CALEDONIAN IS A WHIRLWIND AT SETTLING DISPUTES. BETTER THAN GOING TO LAW--TRY IT.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

Three months 1 25
Six months 2 50
One year \$5 00

Victoria Daily Weather

April 14, 1906.

Highest..... 61
Lowest..... 38
Mean..... 49
Sunshine, 10 hours, 30 min.

Victoria Weather

MARCH, 1906

Highest temperature..... 62.9
Lowest temperature..... 21.2
Mean temperature..... 44.26

Total precipitation for the month, 0.67 inch; average amount, 2.66 inches.

Bright sunshine, 144 hours, 48 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.39 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE.

Discussing a statement attributed to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., in which he proposes a telephone for every house at the cost of a shilling a week, the Montreal Gazette says there is no prospect of realizing this dream and states that a telephone service at \$13 a year is a commercial impossibility, though it meets acceptance among those who do not know any better, and among those who believe that government control of telegraphs and telephones has been a success in Great Britain. It is true, says the Gazette, that they carefully omit any reference to the efficiency of the service supplied. As a matter of fact, not only is the service insufficient, but if it did not have the national treasury behind it, it would have been hopelessly bankrupt long ago. It is, indeed, almost as striking an example of the inability of governments to conduct a business enterprise as the Intercolonial railway. A return made to parliament the other day and covering the operations of the post office telegraphs, which includes telephones, supplies all the proof necessary for this assertion. According to this return the earnings of the department for the year ending March 31st, 1905, were \$19,078,952. To earn this amount necessitated an expenditure for operation alone of \$23,553,842, a deficit of \$4,474,890. In other words to earn a dollar the British telegraph and telephone system spent \$1.24. If the amount of the interest charge on the capital invested in the department be added, the cost of earning a dollar of revenue would be increased to \$1.38. And if a reasonable allowance be made for depreciation, the cost of earning a dollar would be easily \$1.50. This condition of affairs is absolutely startling. Yet it is being held up to us by those who do not know any better as ideal.

There are those, however, who while cognizant of the actual state of affairs, excuse it by claiming that the rates charged are so much lower than those in effect in this country. So far as the telephone service goes there is no truth in this statement. The man in London, for instance, must pay the post office £5 per year for his telephone and a penny for each call he makes. If the person he wants is more than two miles away he pays 2d. For an unlimited service he has to pay £17 per annum. Toll line charges appear low, but are deceptive. Thus, for a five-minute conversation with a person a subscriber to the National Telephone company, residing 120 miles away, the charge would be 3s 3d, about 80 cents. The same conversation with Ottawa would cost a Montreal man 80 cents. The same thing is true of the telegraph charges. The rate is 6d for the first twelve words, and a half-penny for each subsequent word. Out of these 12 words must come the address of the receiver, and unless a person is in business and has a registered address, this means that most of the 6d goes for what the Canadian company sends free of charge. Thus the name and address of the receiver and the name of the sender might easily take up the whole of the twelve words allotted, leaving the receiver to pay a cent a word for the actual message, and bringing the total cost up to just about what a Canadian company would charge. As a matter of fact considering the density of the population and the comparatively short distances, the British telegraph charges should only be half of those charged in Canada, for the telegraph, unlike

the telephone, shows decreases in operating expenses as the volume of business increases. A Canadian charge of double the British charge can be very easily justified when the higher cost of labor, equipment, capital and taxation is taken into consideration.

But this aspect of the situation is really unimportant. What signifies is that the British government is conducting at a cost of \$1.50 for every dollar's worth of revenue it receives from them, two public utilities which should be self-supporting.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

Apropos of "certain boasts in the French press," the semi-official Continental Correspondence (Berlin) takes occasion to call attention to the German army's points of superiority. The yearbooks put the French military establishment in time of peace at 613,000 men against Germany's 594,000. The "active army and reserves" of Germany, however, foot up to 2,200,000, against France's 1,025,000. The Germans spend more money on the army than the French do, says The Correspondence, and hence the German soldier is less often in the hospital and the army is more efficient. The proportion of combatants and non-combatants in these armies, too, stands in favor of Germany, and many other points are cited in which the German soldier may be considered superior, we are told, to his Gallic counterpart. Indeed, it is almost amusing to see the manner in which the fighting forces of the republic, like children standing back to back, and sometimes even rising on tip-toe to compare their heights. Of the average expenditures in France and Germany we read:

"The German expenditure on the army of late years has been approximately \$40,000,000 more than the French. This extra expenditure is to be attributed not only to the greater number of men, but also to the more careful provision made for each individual. Germany spends in feeding, clothing and providing for the health of each soldier more than \$70, while France spends only a little over \$55. The extra cost for Germany is money well spent, for there are only a quarter as many invalids among German soldiers during their military service as among French. The better health of the German soldier is naturally of the utmost importance in case of war, because healthy men will be able to endure great hardships. The army too will be in better working condition, when composed of strong and healthy men."

In numbers also the Germans are practically superior to the French, we are informed, in infantry, cavalry and artillery. Thus:

"While the French army in time of war would be subject to heavy losses on account of sickness, it is also to be noticed that whereas in the French army there is one non-combatant to every 19 combatants, the proportion in Germany is only 1 to 27. This would naturally tend to increase again the numerical superiority of the German army in the field."

"With regard also to the peace strength, the French are behind the Germans in all arms of the service. In the infantry and the cavalry the Germans are superior to the French by a tenth each, in the artillery by two and a half tenths and in the engineer troops by as many as three and a half tenths."

Among some statistics and other details relating to the French army, recently published by General Langlois, of the chief military council of France, the assertion was made that the quality of the French artillery service was superior to that of the German. This the Continental Correspondence denies, and adds that the German army is better off than the French. To quote:

"The French are fond of asserting that in the important arm of artillery they have a qualitative superiority, because they have better guns at their disposal. Whether this is a fact or not can not be discussed here, but it may be pointed out that in 1866 the Austrians had a much better cannon, and in 1870 the French a better rifle, than the Prussians or the Germans. But in spite of that the Austrians and the French were both defeated. It was especially evident with the latter that the better quality of the weapon is of no avail when the training is deficient. In this respect, however, the German artillery should be superior to the French, just as in 1870 the German infantry was better trained in marksmanship and fire discipline."

"A word in conclusion on the officers of the two armies. The German officers are subject to strict discipline, for it is impressed on the youngest officer that he who would command must first learn to obey. In France quite recently some officers had to be punished on account of disobedience to commands from superiors. This is a scandal quite impossible in Germany."

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

When the Tourist Association was established in 1901, the following were the objects that were set forth and decided upon:

A thorough canvas of the city for subscriptions;

The preparation of advertising matter covering the attractions of the city and the island;

The establishment of a bureau of information;

The encouragement of lines of buses to the different places of resort.

The advertising of fishing at points easily reached, and the restocking of lakes and rivers for fishing purposes;

The arranging of home weeks for British Columbians on the lines carried out in Eastern Canada;

The holding of conventions in the city

EGGS FOR THE MORROWS

While Eggs are cheap, preserve them for future use. Fifteen or Twenty-five cents invested in SHOTBOLT'S WATER GLASS now, and a few minutes of your time will save you dollars next winter. IT KEEPS THE EGGS FRESH. SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., near Governor St. Electric Sign

of the various organizations;

The advertising of our registered temperatures in eastern points;

To secure regular band concerts during the summer months;

To agitate for cleaner streets and better roads;

To induce citizens to make their surroundings more attractive.

To induce hotelkeepers and others in the business to enter to the tourist trade;

To secure the insertion in eastern publications of matter in relation to the city and the island;

To secure the co-operation of people everywhere throughout the city and the island with reference to the general objects set forth in the foregoing.

The foregoing is a pretty general statement of the objects of the Tourist association and a pretty good statement of everything that is at present proposed.

Interest in the subject has been revived by the agitation for a 100,000 club. On Friday morning we intimated the lines which should be adopted in supplementing the work at present so successfully carried on by the Tourist association.

The first of these is the encouragement of home industry. We are all of us inclined to buy things outside of the city on the score of cost. That is to say, if we can buy a thing cheaper abroad than at home we will do it. As a matter of fact we will pay for foreign things in preference to home-made articles every time. We have an idea that American hams, for instance are better than Victoria hams. We don't know quite why that is the case but it is an impression nevertheless. There is an absolute prejudice against home-made things.

We forget that every dollar spent in industry in Victoria is a dollar which has its ramifications in a hundred ways in benefiting the city. The 100,000 club has for its purpose the creation of a sentiment in favor of buying what we can in Victoria other things being equal—in fact favoring the home industry wherever it is possible.

Now, we come to the consideration of new industries. The special duty of the reorganized club will be to ascertain in what lines industry can be expanded. We are simply going to suggest one industry, in which we believe there is great possibilities, viz., the woolen industry. There is a market in British Columbia for certain lines of coarse woollens, such as blankets, macintoshes, woollen shirts, etc. When Turner, Beeton & Co. started out in the manufacturing of overalls and shirts they had all kinds of opposition to face. But they have made it a success, because there is a legitimate opening for the goods they manufacture. We believe that in coarse woollen goods there is a similar opening. We can import from Australia cheap wool and mix it with the home-grown product.

The question of the improvement of the city is one that may reasonably be considered. We believe that it is possible by the use of modern methods to greatly improve the facilities we have in regard to streets. We believe that it is possible to inaugurate a system of public improvements that will give us good streets at a minimum of cost. This is a matter which the 100,000 club can consider carefully.

We have on previous occasions advocated making Victoria an educational centre. It does not mean a university in this city, so much as the building up of schools after the model of Eton and Harrow. We shall never have the British Columbia university in this city, but we can have private schools that will be worth a great deal more to us.

In a word, it is possible to make Victoria such a centre of business and educational activity that will make it the principal place on the Pacific coast.

This is from an eastern exchange, and is worthy of reproduction: "To perpetuate the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the government has been building, on the Western block, at Ottawa, a magnificent tower, 100 feet high. The thing was embellished with bronze and was just about completed when, today, it came down with a crash. The despatch announcing the catastrophe states that the cause of the collapse was 'defective foundation and almost entire absence of bonding.' That is ominous. That is exactly what is the matter with the Liberal party, and it may be that today's collapse is but a warning of what is to come."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

THE MOTHERS' CLUB.

Sir—In reading the report of the meeting of the school trustees, I was very much surprised at Miss Cameron's report of the Mothers' club, which holds its meetings in the schoolroom of the Spring Ridge school. When Miss Cameron was principal of the South Park school, she very obligingly visited us on several occasions, and she even prepared and read one or two papers for us, which were enjoyed by all. The meetings are still carried on in the same room, by the same mothers, and at the same time, and the same order of business is still observed, and I would like to know why Miss Cameron never told the mothers of Spring Ridge her opinion of the club meetings when she was present with them.

I will state here that the meetings are held twice a month, and some good must be done, as there are never such com-

plaints as are made from some other schools, and the teachers and parents become better acquainted, which would do no harm if such were the case in all schools.

In conclusion, I would like to state that Miss Cameron will be made just as welcome to any of our meetings now, since she was elected school trustee, as she was when only a principal.

ONE OF THE MOTHERS.

THE PROVINCIAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

Vancouver News-Advertiser.

The addresses delivered by Mr. McBride and Mr. Taitow at the Conservative Convention here on Tuesday last, included brief recapitulations of the political history of British Columbia during the last three years and a statement of the present situation. Anyone who heard the speakers, or who has read the report of their speeches, must admit that much has been accomplished by the government, and that the situation of the province is very different now from what it was when the present government acceded to office nearly three years ago. People are very apt to forget evils and difficulties which have ceased to exist, and when things are prosperous to fail to remember the means, and those who devised them, which have brought about the change. For this reason it is useful sometimes to recall such things, and the addresses of Messrs. McBride and Taitow gave a clear account of the work that has been accomplished in the last three years.

That the people of British Columbia appreciate and are satisfied with the manner in which provincial affairs are administered, can be seen by the entire lack of criticism of the government. Opposition speakers and writers have from time to time attempted to arouse public opinion against the government for one or other detail in its policy or management. But in every case failure has followed such attempts. Three years ago it was the increase in taxation that was taken up as an occasion for attack. Everyone knows how completely that appeal to the electors failed to secure any favorable response, and the financial record since then has amply justified the government's action in deciding to deal with the situation and to place the finances in a sound position. Then in the legislature and outside we were told last year that the changes made in the laws respecting land and timber were bound to ruin the lumber industry. Yet, notwithstanding these jeremiads of opposition critics, that industry is in a better condition than it has ever been in the past, while the treasury is now put in a position to share in the profits accruing from the utilization of a great provincial asset.

This year the terms on which the government disposed of 10,000 acres on Klen Island to the Grand Trunk Railway company was intended by the opposition to be the main piece in its onslaught on the government. The province country was warned to expect the defeat of the government for that transaction. But the people, almost without any suggestion of dissent from an insignificant minority, have practically declared that the bargain itself, and the arrangement in it to enable the province to participate in any rise in value of the land that may occur, entitle the government to credit for the course it pursued.

It is easy to understand the disappointment of the opposition at its repeated failures to defeat the government. It must, of course, be due to its leaders to feel that today the government is stronger in popular support than it was in 1903. If the opposition will permit us to suggest to it the course most likely to place it in office, it is that instead of false charges against the government it should place before the people a policy that would be likely to achieve as much for the progress of the province as that which the government has consistently followed during its three years' tenure of office. Such a thing might be difficult, but there is no other way by which the opposition can secure success.

A Letter From Newfoundland

Today's mail contained the following letter from Newfoundland, which tells in most unmistakable words of the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Ointment.

Mr. Joshua Hindy, Scilly Cove, Trinity Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suffered for three years from piles and constipation, and after all the doctors could do no more and medicines proved useless I have been cured completely of piles with less than one box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. That was five months ago, and there has been no sign of piles since. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills just as thoroughly cured me of constipation."

"These medicines are worth twenty dollars a box. The agony and pain I suffered was something terrible, and I can now recommend these medicines as certain cures for these ailments. It will be a pleasure for me to answer any letters from persons who are suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Ointment are for sale at all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Smoke

Mainland

And

British Lion Cigars

Every cigar branded. Insist on having them. For sale everywhere.

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture Show Cases. DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1105. 121-128 Johnson St.

Lace Curtains

Bright, Beautiful Easter! following the Lenten season and the hard work of Spring cleaning, demands Bright, Beautiful Curtains, something light in texture and effective in design. Perhaps this short list will aid you in your selections and give you a slight idea of our immense stock of Nottingham, Scotch, Swiss and Irish Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains

In our Curtain Department you have the advantage of selecting from the largest stock in Western Canada, amongst which you will find many EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

3 yards x 54 inches, White at, per pair.....\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00
3½ yards x 48 inches, White at, per pair..... 1.25
3 yards x 54 inches, White at, per pair.....\$1.75; Ecru 1.75
3½ yards x 63 inches, White at, per pair..... 3.00
3½ yards x 54 inches, White at, per pair..... 4.50
3½ yards x 54 inches, White at, per pair.....\$1.50, \$2.00 and 2.25
3½ yards x 54 inches, Cream at, per pair..... 2.50
3½ yards x 58 inches, Cream at, per pair..... 3.00
3½ yards x 63 inches, Cream at, per pair..... 3.00
3½ yards x 63 inches, White at, per pair.....\$3.50; Cream 4.00

Special Scotch Curtains

These are exceptionally fine designs and quite distinct from ordinary styles; the quality is very superior and well worth your inspection.

Per pair. Per pair.
3½ yards x 63 inches, White \$4.75 3½ yards x 63 inches, Ivory \$6.00
3½ yards x 63 inches, Ivory 4.75 3½ yards x 63 inches, White 9.00
3½ yards x 63 inches, Ivory 6.00 3½ yards x 63 inches, Cream 9.00

Extra Special Scotch

We have two patterns in Extra Fine Quality. They are the finest product of Scotch Lace: of the most beautiful material and design.

White or Ivory, 4 yards x 72 inches, per pair.....\$12.00
White or Ivory, 3½ yards x 72 inches, per pair..... 14.00

Swiss Curtains

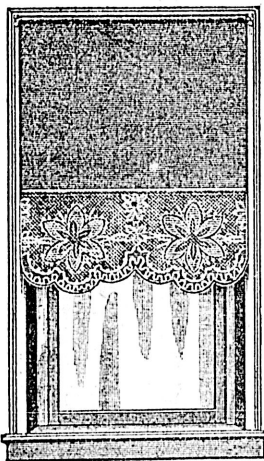
3½ yards x 50 inches, in colors, per pair.....\$5.50
3½ yards x 47 inches, White and Ecru, per pair..... 8.00
3½ yds. x 48 ins., Arabesque, (Ecru), per pr., \$8.50, \$10.50 and \$15.00
Guipure, Cream, per pair, \$8.50 | Ecru, per pair..... 9.00

Swiss Embroidered Muslin Curtains

Make most dainty Curtains for Bedrooms; hence we call your special attention to our fine stock, size 3½ yards x 48 inches at, per pair \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Real Connemara Lace Curtains

As used in the Royal palaces. They are exceptionally fine goods. We have two special designs in Ecru at, per pair \$25.00 and \$35.00 respectively.



A Good Curtain demands a good and artistic Window Shade. We have a very efficient stock; unique not only in the high class quality, but also in the artistic colors and lace edgings and insertions. : : : : :

For Lace Curtains Please Take Elevator to 2nd Floor

MAIL ORDERS HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.
W-1006

OREGON PORTLAND ST. HELEN'S HALL

A GIRL'S SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS Corps of teachers, location, building equipment—the best. Send for catalogue.

TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 18, '05

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

THE LAURELS, BELCHER STREET, Victoria, B. C.

Patron and Visitor: THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA. STAFF

Head Master: J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxford. R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., Lennoxville. J. C. Barnacle, Esq., London University. Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars.

Summer term will commence on Tuesday, April 17, 1906, at 9 a. m. APPLY TO HEAD MASTER

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University

VANCOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST., W.

(Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Pos'l.) To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial, Pittman and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and Languages, taught by competent specialists. H. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal. H. A. SCHWEN, B. A., Vice-President. H. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Short-hand. H. G. SKINNER, Pittman Short-hand.

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Bacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A748.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM

And all Skin Eruptions permanently cured by

SAXON OINTMENT.

The Famous English Eczema Cure that has stood the test of a hundred years. Testimonials from your own city. \$1.00 A BOX.

SAXON OINTMENT COMPANY, Box 202 Victoria, B. C. CYRUS H. BOWES, Special Agent, 98 Government Street.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Tax Sale June 1, 1906.

The undersigned begs to notify all persons in arrears for taxes for the year 1903 that to prevent their property being advertised for sale, the same must be paid at his office on or before the 28th day of April, 1906.

CHARLES KENT, Collector. City Hall, April 3, 1906.

CLEANS STRAW HATS

An expenditure of 10 cents for a package of Bowes' Straw Hat Cleaner will save the expense of a new hat. Same price by mail.

BOWES'
Prescription Store,
98 GOVERNMENT ST.,
Near Yates St.

CHOICE AND CHEAP 3 ACRES MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD

SOUTHERLY SLOPE
COVERED WITH LARGE AND
SMALL OAK TREES
NO ROCK
Grand view. Handsome site
for gentleman's residence.

Only \$1750
P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. Box 428

FIRE INSURANCE DON'T PAY COMBINE RATES.

Incorporate with The London Mutual, established 1850; Montreal-Canada, established 1850, and Ottawa Fire Insurance Co.
DUCK & JOHNSTON
AGENTS.
Phone 1032. 16 Trousseau Ave.

**400
ACRES
AND HOUSE**
9 MILES FROM CITY.
\$1,200-TERMS.
Pacific Realty & Commission Co.
74 Government St., opp. Spencer's.

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods Combs
Brushes
Skin Tonics
Perfumes, Etc.
B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 350. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

H. J. Bray Commission
Agent
And dealer in Pickled, Dried, Smoked and
Canned Fish.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
Established 35 Years. P. O. Box 351
HONOLULU, H. T.

For Fastidious Men

Those who know "what's what" in matters sartorial, we carry a special line of high class ready-to-wear clothing—

The 20th Century Brand

In buying one of these splendidly tailored suits, you not only get a garment as far ahead of the ordinary "ready-made" clothing as electricity is ahead of the candle, but you get a suit that the average tailor cannot hope to equal. These suits sell for about half the price that would be charged for them by a high class tailor—and they're every bit as fine.

W. & J. WILSON
Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers - 83 Government St.

J. KINGHAM & CO. AGENTS NANAIMO COLLIERIES

Lump and Sack Coal\$6.50
Washed Nut Coal 5.00
Dealers in Cord Wood and Cut Wood
Office
30 ERAD STREET, Corner Trousseau Alley
Phone 647

CAREY ROAD

6 acres, all cultivated, large orchard, 2-story, 9 roomed house and out buildings. Easy terms\$1200

DUNCANS

100 acres, 80 cultivated, 15 washed, 9 roomed house, 1 acre orchard. Terms\$7,000

E. A. Harris & Co.
35 FORT STREET

Two Carloads OF Gerhard Heintzman AND Mendelssohn Pianos

Just arrived and are being unpacked to day. If you are interested in something choice, examine these instruments at

FLETCHER BROS.
PIANO SALON,
93 Government St.

SCOTCHFLIES

Specially made for the Cowichan River and Lake.

Casts & Traces

For salmon and trout. 7 ft., 8 ft. and 10 feet.

Trolling Rods

The proper thing for spinning. Just opened at

FOX'S

78 Government Street

SEAVIEW

choice acre property and lots for sale on easy terms—the best buy in the city today.

HEISTERMAN & CO

Local News

Issue of Clothing.—A new issue of clothing for the Fifth regiment has arrived. This will be good news to the recruits, as it will enable them to procure uniforms within at least two or three numbers of their sizes. It is understood these will be ready for distribution in a short time.

Tally-Ho Party.—A party of citizens have engaged Bray's fine tally-ho for a trip to Goldstream today. They intend tying up there for the day, and after partaking of a sumptuous repast being prepared (by engagement) by the popular proprietor of the Goldstream hotel the party will spend the balance of the day viewing the beautiful surroundings, returning to the city in the evening.

New Brickyard.—Messrs. B. and J. Jennings, brick makers, who formerly conducted a business in the northern end of the city, and are now operating in Vancouver, shipped a carload of brick to Vancouver during the present week. The shipment is the first made from the firm's new yard up the E. & N. line. A large gang of Chinamen is about to start work, and it is expected that shipments will be made regularly in future.

Brigadier Smeaton's Welcome.—A splendid crowd gathered last night to welcome Brigadier Smeaton, the new provincial officer now in command of the British Columbia and Yukon territory, on the corner of Yates and Government streets, as well as in the Salvation Army hall on Broad street. The welcome accorded him made him feel at home quickly, and when he left last night for Vancouver he declared that there is a splendid future ahead for all Victoria, and the local Salvation Army corps in particular. His welcome meeting at Vancouver takes place tonight and at New Westminster tomorrow night. Urgent business calls him away to Dawson next week, so the brigadier will not doubt be kept pretty busy. Meetings are conducted in the Salvation Army hall today at 7 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., and on Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 p. m. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

SATURDAY

Strictly
Fresh Eggs

2 dozen for.....45c

Wm. B. HALL

GROCER

80 Douglas. Tel. 917

Drill Hall Closed.—On account of tomorrow being Easter Monday, and a statutory holiday, the drill hall will be closed, the regular drill being canceled.

Ancient Aryans.—The local order of Ancient Aryans will hold their regular sessions on Tuesday evening in the W. C. T. U. mission, Yates street. A full attendance is requested.

The White Tally-Ho.—The citizens of Victoria will today have an opportunity of viewing for the first time on the streets of Victoria Steve White's big white tally-ho, which will be drawn by four spanking white horses. Mr. White imported the horses especially for his tally-ho, and are as fine specimens of horse flesh as ever brought into the city.

Victoria Day Celebration.—The regatta committee of the Victoria Day celebration will meet on Tuesday evening for the purpose of arranging the programme of events for that part of the celebration. The subscriptions for the carrying out of the celebration are coming in very good, already over \$2,100 being collected. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in reaching the amount required to carry on the celebration successfully.

The Summer Camp.—It is likely that the Fifth regiment camp will extend over a period of sixteen days this summer. Heretofore it has lasted only twelve days. The indications, however, are that the militia department will augment the appropriation sufficiently to allow each corps to make a longer stay under canvas than has been the case in previous years. This is contemplated in order to give the militia members a better opportunity to improve the standard of their efficiency. It is pointed out that under the present condition it can hardly be expected that any corps could become thoroughly proficient in all military arts in the short time granted for that purpose. No official announcement has yet been made.

Arranging a Smoker.—Arrangements are in progress for an entertainment under the auspices of the Fifth regiment in honor of the Work Point garrison. It will take the form of a smoker, and will be held upon a date yet to be decided. The drafting of a programme has been placed in the hands of an energetic committee. The programme will comprise musical selections, recitations, stories and addresses, every effort being made to give the Imperial officers and troops a right royal time before they leave the shores of Vancouver island, where their home has been for a number of years, for the white cliffs of old England. Members of the militia have thrown themselves into the project with enthusiasm.

Pottery Company Flourishing.—Beside the large order placed with the British Columbia Pottery company for a supply of sewer pipes to the city of New Westminster, there has been a contract made with Strathcona, opposite the city of Edmonton, for about 20,000 feet of various sizes. In the Northwest provinces the pottery comes into competition with the eastern manufacture, but the quality of the Victoria-made pipes are such that there is a decided tendency to select them in preference to that made in Ontario. The company is making at the present time a considerable quantity of hollow tile for the new C. P. R. hotel which is being built here. The tile will be used in lining up the inside of the building, forming a fireproof lathing for the plastering. These tiles are being delivered at the present time. There are in all about 700 tons, sufficient to cover 85,000 square feet of surface. The tile is brought to the city by the E. & N. railway and transferred from the station to the hotel site by wagon.

A FACT PROVEN

Should Convince Even the Most Sceptical of Its Truth.

If there is the slightest doubt in the minds of any that Dandruff germs do not exist, their belief is compelled by the fact that a rabbit inoculated with the germs became bald in six weeks' time. It must be apparent to any person therefore that the only prevention of baldness is the destruction of the germ—which act is successfully accomplished in one hundred per cent. of cases by the application of Newbrow's Herpicide.

Dandruff is caused by the same germ which causes baldness and can be prevented with the same remedy—Newbrow's Herpicide. Accept no substitute. "Destroy the cause you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

For Easter.—Big range corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, vests, underwear, etc. Robinson's Cash Store, 80 Yates street.

Extraordinary fine English flannels and tweeds just arrived. Up-to-date suitings will be furnished by Taisang & Co., 156 Government street.

We are taking orders for Mrs. Elizabeth Nuttall Hopkins' Poems "Thoughts in Verse." Sample copy can be seen at the store, price \$1.00 each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

CAMPBELL'S SHIRT WAISTS

IN MUSLIN, SILK, LAWN,
FINE LINEN AND ORGANDIE.
BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTIONS
FROM LONDON, PARIS, VI-
ENNA, NEW YORK AND TO-
RONTO IN ALL THEIR
FRESHNESS AND ELEGANCE



THIS WEEK WILL BE A
BUSY ONE IN OUR BLOUSE
SECTION. THE NEW AR-
RIVALS ARE NOW ON VIEW,
FINISHED AND TRIMMED IN
THE LATEST FASHIONS. THE
LOW PRICES ADD TO THE
ADVANTAGE OF THESE EX-
QUISITE CREATIONS.

NECKWEAR

Extract from a Leading Fashion Journal

"Chiffon Scarfs, Lace Fischus, Lace Fronts and the charming new Coatees are de regour in all fashion centres; their artistic softness gives a finish and perfection to the prevailing styles in all dress modes."

We have a very fine selection of all classes of neckwear, particularly in the above styles at

CAMPBELL'S

NEW STORE AND SHOWROOMS:
PROMIS BLOCK, GOVERNMENT ST.
Victoria, B. C.

C. 1000

Double Train Service.—For Easter Monday holiday the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company are operating a double train service between Victoria and Wellington, trains leaving Victoria at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and returning arriving in this city at 12 noon and 8 p. m. This special service, in conjunction with the cheap rates in effect to all points, will no doubt induce a large number to spend the day up the line. A rate of one dollar return is in effect to Shawnigan Lake, tickets being available to return not later than Easter Monday.

The Harbor Project.—On Tuesday evening next the owners of property fronting on Victoria harbor, representing in value about \$5,000,000, will meet in the office of Ald. J. S. Yates to confer with A. Keefer, Dominion resident engineer, on the matter of harbor improvement. The meeting has reference to the scheme advocated by Thomas C. Sorby for the deepening of the harbor to a uniform depth of 25 feet for the better accommodation of shipping entering the port. Mr. Sorby's estimate for the work is \$1,000,000. The proposition having been submitted to the Dominion government, Mr. Keefer was instructed to report on the same, and it is for the purpose of discussing the whole subject with the engineer that the meeting has now been called.

FLEMING BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND KODAK AGENTS

We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photo Supplies at

50 1/2 Gov't St. Over Sommers' Store

PATRONIZE LOCAL MERCHANTS

Get Your Clothes Made
to Order and Save
Your Money

We have just received a large assortment of

SCOTCH TWEEDS

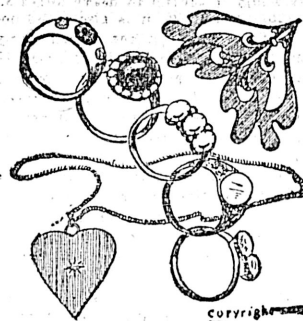
THAT WE GUARANTEE IN
EVERY RESPECT.
See us before buying your next
suit and do yourself justice.

PEDEN'S

Merchant Tailor

31 FORT STREET

Engagement Rings



Rings are almost a necessity of modern life, especially ENGAGEMENT RINGS and WEDDING RINGS. We make a specialty of Engagement Rings set with Diamonds or other gems, at prices that will suit all purses, the values ranging from \$5.00 to \$500.00 each, any one being good value for the price, and the quality guaranteed.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TELEPHONE 118.

P. O. BOX 93

For Bicycle Repairs

Just step to your telephone and ring up 695 and we will call for your wheel, repair it to your order and return it. Old wheels will be taken as part payment on new ones.

THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

SOMERSET HOUSE CHILDREN'S SUMMER OPENING

From Thursday, the 5th, we shall be ready to show some of the delectable Children's Wear in Hats, Hoods, Dresses, Coats, etc., that we have ever had the pleasure of showing.

MRS. W. BICKFORD .. 61 and 63 Fort Street

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR

152 Government Street

Below Victoria Hotel.

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

And Notions of All Kinds Always on Hand

A. WANIBEE - - - Proprietor

ORIENTAL BAZAAR

90 Douglas Street

Between Johnson and Yates Sts.

All Kinds of

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Notions, etc., always kept in stock.

A. WANIBEE - - - Proprietor

Elite Millinery Store

43 FORT STREET

Cushion Tops reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.25 to 50 cents.

Embroidery Silks, 35c. per dozen

HAIR BRUSHES
IN GREAT VARIETY
—AT—
Mrs. C. Kosche's
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
55 Douglas Street.

Chew Yuen & Co.

25 STORE STREET.

All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neatly Done. Prices Moderate.

Salt Lake River at the foot of Kistlah Canyon.
 Lots 1 to 6, inclusive, in Block 2.
 Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 3.
 Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 4.
 Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 5.
 Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 6.
 Said lots will be offered for sale subject to reserve bids.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third in three months and the balance in six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. Crown grant fee \$10.

ured entirely from
ely pure, brilliant in
table use they are delicious.

NEIL F. MACKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of Land & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., April 5, 1904.

NO. 5.

A Tale of a Manchurian Batt'efield

J. GORDON SMITH

ALL GROCERS.

When you go to Nainaimo, stop at the Windsor hotel. The proprietor has installed the **Black Automatic Fire Alarm**.

quity of Anglesy, who reached his majority today. The young nobleman informed his title and his position on the death of his erratic uncle, the late Duke of Connaught, and the extravagance furnished columns of copy for the newspapers of London and Paris during his lifetime. The young marquis admitted that some of his dissipated proclivities of his uncle, and his admiration for "Billy" Burke, the actress, has evidenced an inclination on his part to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. His intimate friends, however, were of the opinion that he was one that he is only sowing a few wild oats. The young marquis is thought well of in high quarters, for if reports are true he has been informed by the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward, that he is to be Duke of Devonshire as a son-in-law. Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, so the story runs, became infatuated with the young Mar-

It is in reality by the prime minister and the cabinet. The prime minister has no power to remove from office, especially after 10 years, combines the duties of the secretary of the treasury or one of the secretariats with those of leader of the cabinet, and, in regard to the King's powers, there are two popular errors—first, that of the uneducated, who believe that the King can do, and secondly, that of the educated, who say anything with the letters "O. I. M. S." implies that the contents emanate from the King's personal mind, the error of the second educated, however, is not correct, as he cannot do everything, therefore he can do nothing.

As to the powers, which the sovereignty once possessed, have now become obsolete. The creation of life peers since 1857 can only be done by act of parliament. Parliament has the right to create and remove peers by the King, nor does he exercise the dispensing power in suspending laws or releasing subjects from oaths. No law can be made without his consent in the ordinary manner.

The Full Court. — The full court, on Monday, in its sittings, will have to consider the following appeals. The following appeals are still on the list to be disposed of: Gabriel vs. Power, Richards vs. Hanbury, in re Bank of Hamilton (assessment), Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Lewis et al., Keroya, Kondoroff & Kanive vs. C. P. R., Mitchell vs. Sinclair, Richards vs. Wood, in re Bissette, Hoffus Co. vs. Lenora & Mount Slesker Gold Mining Co., Green vs. Lewis et al., C. B. Lumber Co., Lewis et al vs. Hughes, Calliwell vs. Andrews, Dickson vs. Heliwell, Union Loan & Investment Co. vs. Hill, in re Union Loan & Investment Co., Green vs. Lewis, Cross vs. Haskock, Green vs. B. C. Electric Railway Co., Herman vs. Adams.

—o—

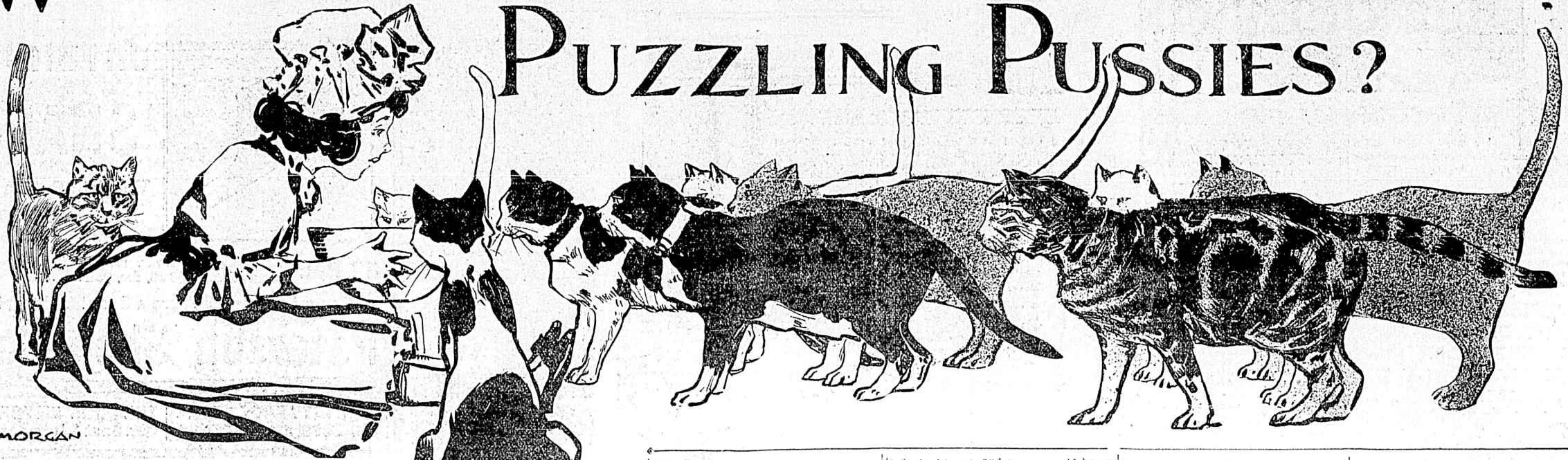
Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as

der Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 18th day of March, 1906.
WILLIAM FORREST,
Local Director.

North 30 chains to bank of river, then
by bank of river to point of commence-
ment, containing 100 acres more or less.
Meanskinleht, B. C., January 9, 1896.
f14 (Signed) EDWARD C. HARRIS.

When you go to Nainaimo, stop at the Windsor hotel. The proprietor has installed the **Black Automatic Fire Alarm**.

WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF THE PUZZLING PUSSIES?



Guess the name of the cat that is fuzzy and crawls,
The cat that most cats love to eat,
The cat that's a kind of a grape and a wine,
The cat that's a sauce for our meat.

The cat that's a boat with two hulls side by side,
The cat that's a cold in the head,
The cat that's a deluge or aqueous flood,
The cat that's a cave for the dead.

The cat that's a kind of a panther or lynx,
The cat that is able to sing,
The cat by which missiles were thrown a long ways,
The cat that is set in a ring.

Here are some interesting cats whose names you may discover by reading the verse of poetry carefully. Each line describes a different word, of which the word cat is a part. The first line, "Guess the name of the cat that crawls on the ground," is answered by caterpillar. The other cat words are made in the same manner.

to slay him, and began tossing his feet into the air in very close quarters to the gymnast's head.

The gymnast still continued to be very much amused, while the chicken, snatching the balls away from him and catching each one as it fell, began tossing them up in the air on his own account.

In a moment he had dislodged all the eggs which the gymnast had tossed up on the bars. When they were all down the chicken kept on tossing them up in the air until three eggs rested securely on the gymnastic apparatus. One of them fell in the space next the top, one in the space next the bottom and one on the bar next the top. The chicken's eyes blazed with anger as he tossed up the eggs, but when he had finished he seemed relieved and gazed at his work rather proudly.

It was now the gymnast's turn to be cross. He looked at the chicken proudly and then glanced at Tommy, who was diligently engaged in reading the chicken's message.

When he had finished reading it he nodded kindly to the chicken and looked somewhat severely at Abe.

"Of course it isn't such a very pretty word," said Tommy, "and perhaps you shouldn't have used it. Mr. Chicken, especially on Easter Sunday, when everything should be bright and pleasant." Tommy was quoting from his father's good morning remarks—"but I must admit that you were provoked by Abe. It's pretty hard to say that a spring chicken

is deaf with age, and no one could be expected to stand it."

Tommy was glad to see that Abe was sorry for what he had said about the

is. Don't lose your temper," began Tommy in his best clerical manner.

But just then he became conscious of a peculiar faraway effect in Abe and the chicken and the gymnastic apparatus. "Oh, don't go away," pleaded Tommy. Even as he said it they faded quite away. Tommy felt singularly sleepy. He wished the sun would leave his eyelashes alone, and he began to rub his eyes vigorously. Then he heard a little voice in his ear.

"Peep, peep," said the little voice. "Dear me," muttered Tommy, "it's the spring chicken back again and he's got a voice like other people—or like other chickens, I mean."

"Peep, peep," said the little voice. Tommy opened his eyes. There beside him was the most attractive little chicken he had ever seen. It was downy and yellow and round as a butter ball. It was in a big basket, with a lot of straw all about it, and seemed very comfortable indeed.

Tommy's mamma bent over him kindly. "Here's an Easter chicken for you," she said.

"Is it a spring chicken?" asked Tommy. "Yes, surely," said his mamma.

"Can it hear?" asked Tommy. "Why, yes, I suppose so," said his mamma.

"And I don't suppose it's really very old, is it?" asked Tommy. "Why, no, of course not," said his mamma; "it's just out."

"Well, I'm glad of that," said Tommy. "An old spring chicken wouldn't be a bit nice."

THE INQUISITIVE PRINCESS.

A Folklore Story.

ONE of the favorite stories among one of the savage tribes of Africa tells of a princess who started on a journey with a slave attendant. The princess, being of an inquiring turn of mind, asked the slave many questions. "I will tell you," the slave would reply, "but first you must give me your head dress." Then before she would answer another she would demand another article of dress, and by the time that the princess had got through asking questions and the slave demanding things for answering them the princess was naked.

When she arrived in this condition at the end of her journey the people refused to believe that she was the princess and did believe the slave, who pretended that she was the princess. The real princess went about singing songs of her adventures and life, and people said she was crazy. But she managed to send a message to her father, who came to her rescue, stripped the fine clothes from the slave and had her put to death. The people who had been deceived were so anxious to atone for their mistake that they gave the princess all manner of gifts, but one may well believe that she did not ask so many questions of a slave again.

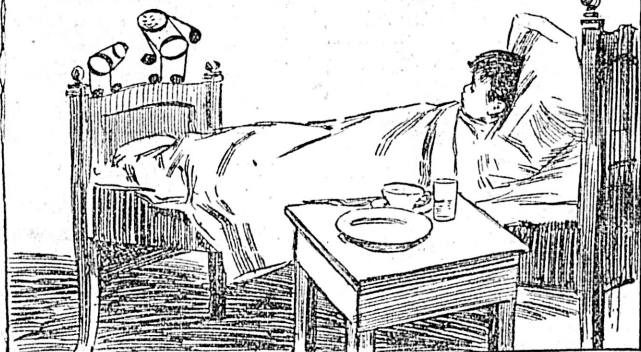
ANSWER TO BEE PUZZLE.

Guess the name of the bee that guides safely at night, —Beacon.
The bee that's a mallet or bug, —Beetle.
The bee that is covered with very fine fur, —Beaver.
The bee that's an old fashioned mug, —Beaker.

The bee that's good tempered, is gentle and kind, —Benign.
The bee that's as straight as a die, —Bee-line.
The bee that is near and is not far away, —Beside.
The bee that's too bright for the eye, —Bedazzle.

The bee that's engaged to be married some day, —Betrothed.
The bee that is always in front, —Before.
The bee that flies slowly and brings up the rear, —Behind.
The bee that is used on a hunt, —Beagle.

THE SPRING CHICKEN LOSES HIS TEMPER TOMMY'S MUSICAL MORNINGS—No. 8.



BY ALICE LATIMER.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON PAGE had been looking forward to Easter for some time. So that it was a dreadful disappointment to him when two days before Easter he was taken sick with that most disagreeable thing, the "grip."

Of course he had to stay in bed. It was very dreary. The first day he didn't mind it so much because he was feeling very ill indeed, and he was glad enough to rest. Besides, when he thought about anything at all he remembered that Friday was a hard day at school because it meant examination, and it was also music lesson day. By having the grip just at that particular day he was getting out of both. Altogether he didn't mind lying in bed just for the first day.

But on the second day he began to feel better. You see, the doctor had been there on the first day and he had given him a delightful tonic. At least the doctor said it was a delightful tonic. Tommy didn't really care about it so much himself. Anyhow, it seemed to have a good effect on him, for he could hardly stand staying in bed on the second day.

Alice when she came to sit beside him while he ate. He told his papa when he came to say "Good morning."

Somehow it didn't do any good. Everybody smiled at him. Everybody wanted to know what they could do to make him happy, but nobody said that he might get up. Instead they all declared emphatically that he must stay in bed.

And it was Easter morning, too. Tommy

The gymnast laughed heartily.

My had an egg with his name on it and a whole nest full of little rabbits, and a picture card from the Sunday school and a new book about chickens. But it wasn't enough of a compensation. He felt he couldn't stand bed a moment longer. He refused to finish his breakfast, and he kicked the covers off his bed and went into a terrible temper.

Now, a temper is a dreadful thing for you to go into when you are almost half way toward being grown up, as Tommy was. Tommy hadn't been in a real temper such as this since he was quite a baby, and it frightened Aunt Alice so that she went scurrying out of the room in search of his mamma or papa.

"Tommy's in a temper," she explained, "and he won't eat his breakfast."

"What's the matter?" said Tommy's papa.

"Oh, he won't stay in bed," said Aunt Alice. "He says he will get up."

Tommy's papa laughed. "He won't get up while you're out of the room," he said,

"because he isn't disobedient enough for that, and he will eat his breakfast if you're not there, because he's hungry and he wants it."

So that was why Tommy was left all alone on Easter morning sitting up in his bed eating his breakfast.

When he had finished everything—yes, every single thing—he lay back luxuriously, for, being in a temper and eating a very large breakfast afterward, does tire one out. He felt almost glad he hadn't got up, and he began to wish Aunt Alice would come back, so that he might tell her how glad he was to see her.

"It's rather lonely," he said, a little plaintively. "I'd almost rather go to school than to be up here all alone. I'd almost rather take my music lesson."

Suddenly he sat up straighter and peered very curiously at a big patch of sunlight which fell across the bedspread. For a long time he had been a little curious about all sorts of sunlight, for he had seen such wonderful changes wrought with it.

As he watched it a curious little black speck, followed by another black speck, flitted into the very heart of the sunlight. "Oh," said Tommy, in a satisfied tone, "then it is you, Abe. I'm so glad you've come."

The musical gymnast, for it was no other than Tommy's little friend from the music rack, with whom he had held so many interesting conversations, bowed gratefully to Tommy, and, tossing his feet gayly in the air, brought forward the curious little barnyard fowl that had accompanied him the week before all alone.

"And so you've brought the spring chicken up," said Tommy, graciously. "I'm glad to see you again," he added, turning to the chicken.

The chicken, however, said not a word and did not make a single motion in acknowledgment of Tommy's politeness. Instead he stared straight before him in the most vacant manner, as if he hadn't a particle of interest in what was being said.

"Mercy!" complained Tommy to the gymnast, "I don't think your friend's very polite."

The gymnast shrugged his shoulders and looked at the chicken with a rather scornful expression.

"And it does seem that if a chicken ever is polite it should be on Easter morning," added Tommy. "He ought to be so glad that he is out of the shell."

The chicken paid not a particle of attention to these remarks but gazed stonily ahead of him.

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DIRECTIONS.

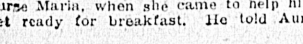
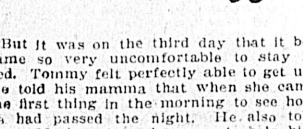
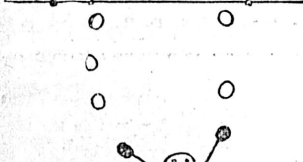
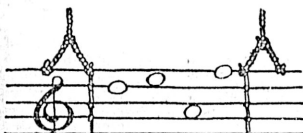
Cut out the two parts along heavy lines; cut out space "E" in large picture; fold back "A" along dotted line; fold back "B" along dotted line; bend "L" slightly up along dotted line; fold across the middle along dotted line "RR," bend out the flaps "C" and "D" along dotted lines and fasten down as per diagram.

On the smaller part, fold back "G," then "F" along dotted lines and bend "H" along dotted line over "G."

Insert four pins, as shown, entirely through the three thicknesses; place this part, pins downward, through opening "E" in the picture and supporting into position by passing a pin through points "K," "N" and "I."

See that the smaller part does not touch, but hangs free from sides of opening.

A gentle tap at either side of head will set the chicks in motion.





FOOTBALL

Garrison Win Again

The Garrison yesterday again demonstrated their ability to defeat the Celtics of Vancouver by running up a score of 4-1 in their favor and this with the greater part of the regular team out of the game. The visitors did not play with the dash and vim evident on Friday but rather appeared to be undecided whether to play or not. On the whole the game was rather uninteresting and it was not till within a few minutes before time was called that they commenced to try for goal.

The Garrison presented an entirely different line-up to that which represented them on the preceding day. The regulars who were missing were Williams, Paley, Simons and Mathews, their places being taken by Rickson, Collins, Jones and Williamson.

The game had hardly been started before Crisp managed to beat the Vancouver goal-keeper and was followed shortly after by Williamson. With two against the visitors tried hard to score but at the best their attempt was a very feeble one and it was seldom that the ball was in the Garrison territory.

At half time the score stood 2-0 in favor of the Garrison. In this half Sawyers, who played such a brilliant game on Friday, was put out of business and had to retire, and the visitors continued with one man short. On resuming play in the second half the visitors had put on an extra, but still this did not prevent the Garrison from scoring and it was long before Crisp added another. The performance was duplicated by Williamson almost immediately afterwards, making a total of four for the Garrison.

The Celtics now made the most effective onslaught by that team during the whole game and as a result Worrall was given some hard ones to stop.

Robertson, who until now had been watched too close to be dangerous, broke away and gave another exhibition of his marvelous footwork, but could not finish and invariably drove the ball over the bar no matter how close he was to the goal.

On a rush from centre Stewart secured the ball and made a long shot which proved too much for Worrall and his only goal was made. They tried hard to add another but their attempts were futile, and the whistle went for time with the score standing 4-1 in favor of the Garrison. After the game the visitors were entertained at the Garrison, where a very pleasant evening was put on.

The Celtics returned home last evening vowing that they would turn the tables on Saturday next, the occasion on which the Garrison meet them in the Terminal City.

LACROSSE

National League

Montreal, April 14.—Representatives of five senior lacrosse clubs now forming National Amateur Lacrosse union met last night and agreed upon a programme which practically means casting adrift from the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union. It means more; it means that an effort will be made to establish a new organization to control field sports in Canada, under this head being included

ed lacrosse, football and hockey. It was practically decided, too, that the composition of the present league will remain unchanged—that is to say, Capital, Cornwall, Shamrock and National will remain a quartette forming the body. To make up a longer season, the clubs will play a double schedule, which means that each team will have eight matches at home.

Annual Meeting C. L. A.

Toronto, April 14.—Over two hundred clubs were represented at the Canadian lacrosse association convention here yesterday. J. C. Miller, of Orillia, was elected president; vice-presidents, J. D. Bailey, Toronto, and J. M. Kearns, Port Arthur, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Hall, Toronto.

Arranging Details

Rev. W. W. Bolton returned from the mainland last evening, where he has been for the last couple of days arranging the details in connection with the inter-city league, it being intended to enter a team from this city. On his trip Mr. Bolton visited both New Westminster and Vancouver and at both cities he met with good encouragement. In the former city he interviewed Bob Cheyne, who assured him of his assistance in forming the league and also in carrying it through after the organization was complete. He also called on the head officials in Vancouver and met with the same encouragement that he received in New Westminster.

Will Arrive Tuesday

Word was received yesterday from Lionel Yorke, who has been engaged to coach the Victoria boys to play lacrosse, that he will arrive in the city on Tuesday and will be ready to assume his duties at once.

BASEBALL

After Dates

Manager Willie of the Victoria Baseball club has received a communication from the manager of the Seattle Indians team asking for dates for games. This team is entirely made up of Indians, and are said to be very fast. They have traveled practically all over the United States, and have a record that any team may well feel proud of. They were organized in 1898, and since their organization have played 1,538 games, winning 1,291 and losing 301. Last season they played 227 and lost only 17. The team travels in a private car, carrying with them all the paraphernalia necessary to make an enclosed ground. A 12-foot canvas fence 1,200 feet long and a grandstand capable of seating 3,000 spectators is included in their outfit. If satisfactory arrangements can be made this team will be seen on the local diamond this season.

Commence Practices

The members of the Victoria Baseball club will hold their first practice of the season at Oak Bay this forenoon. Another practice will also be held tomorrow afternoon, and will be followed by a series of work of the stiffness. For today's practice the players are requested to take the 9 o'clock car from Government street.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Victoria Amateur Baseball league will be held on Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A., when the reports from the retiring officers will be received and new officers elected.

Seattle Lost Again

The Seattle team could not stand prosperity, and yesterday again lost to the Victoria team by the score of 7-3. The supporters of the Seattle team are now building their hopes on the fact that Rocken and his bunch will be in the infield. Fresno managed to defeat Portland by 3-2; while

Oakland again went down before Los Angeles by 6-3.

League Standing				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
San Francisco	7	1	875	
Los Angeles	6	1	571	
Portland	4	3	571	
Fresno	4	4	428	
Oakland	1	6	142	
Seattle	1	7	125	

Eastern Leagues				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Philadelphia (National)—New York	2	1		
Philadelphia	1	1		
New York (American)—New York	2	1		
Boston	1	1		
St. Louis	1	1		

St. Louis, April 14.—(National) St. Louis-Pittsburg postponed; wet grounds.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 0; Boston, 1.

YACHTING

Ocean Race

San Francisco, April 14.—(Special)—Increased interest is being taken in the international yacht race beginning May 30 from here to Honolulu, distance, 2,100 miles, for which the Maple Leaf of Vancouver, B. C., is entered. Four other boats already entered are La Paloma, owned by Clarence Macfarlane, Honolulu; Nixie, owned by Fulton G. Barry, San Francisco; Iola, owned by Commodore Robert Vincent, Oakland, representing the California Yacht club; Larline, owned by H. H. Shuchler, Santa Barbara; and Anemone, C. L. Tull, representing the New York Yacht club. The last mentioned is now on the way up the coast, having passed through the straits of Magellan to enter the race.

Yacht owners all over America and foreign countries are invited to participate, and many more entries are expected.

BILLIARDS

Hoppe Defeated

New York, April 14.—George F. Slosson tonight met young Willie Hoppe in the eleventh game of the world's championship 18-2 tournament, and outplayed him throughout, winning 500 to 215.

Only in one inning, the third, was there a semblance of championship form in Hoppe's billiards, while Slosson invariably gave proof of his expertise. Slosson's average was 20-20-21, and his high runs, 24, 70 and 61. Hoppe's average was 10-15-27, and high runs, 56, 28, 26 and 25.

Schaefer Defeats Sutton

In the tenth game of the world's championship 16-2 billiard tournament played here this afternoon, Jacob Schaefer of Chicago defeated George Sutton of this city, 500 to 397. Schaefer jumped away in the first inning with a run of 30, and in the sixth inning he nursed and coaxed the ivory for 131. He maintained his average all the way to the fifteenth inning, at the end of which he led by over 100 points.

Sutton, who had been playing steady against hard luck, made a wonderful brace in the sixteenth inning. He got the spacers well in hand after a few gathering shots, and began to nurse them in faultless fashion. He maintained his average all the way to the fifteenth inning, at the end of which he led by over 100 points.

Both men played well in the 19th, Schaefer scoring 72 and Sutton 74. The score was then 445 to 379 in favor of Schaefer, who won with an unfinished run of 55 in the 20th inning.

Schaefer's average was 25, and his high runs 131, 76, 72 and 55. Sutton's average was 20-17-19, and his high runs, 118, 74, 56 and 46.

CYCLING

Return From Nanaimo

Covered with dust and feeling rather tired, Stan Morrison and Bert Teague, who made the trip to Nanaimo on wheels on Friday last, returned home last evening. On the return trip the boys left Nanaimo at 10 a. m., reaching Duncan in time for dinner, and making Goldstream at 2:30 p. m., where they had a lunch prepared by Mr. Arthur Slater of the Goldstream house. After crossing the summit the cyclists rode in the dark, and managed to make the city limits at 11:30, which time was about thirty minutes faster than the up trip. This is the first time that the round trip has been made in two days, and the boys are elated over their achievement. They report the roads in very good condition, and game rather plentiful; in fact near Goldstream they came very close to running down a deer which had been attracted from the bush by the glare of their lamps. Although the riders were feeling in good condition after their long ride, they do not intend to make the trip again in such short time. The distance, as recorded on the cyclometer showed 88 miles and a small fraction, and when all is taken into consideration, the ups and downs on the road, the performance is considered a good one.

PERSONAL

Joseph Martin, K. C., is spending the Easter holidays in Victoria.

E. O. G. Schofield, provincial librarian, has returned home from a visit to Vancouver.

Mrs. Barnett Harvey and daughter have gone to Qu Appelle, Sask.

J. Y. Griffin, head of the Y. Griffin Co., Winnipeg, is spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. and Miss Gilchrist of King's road, returned home yesterday after a month's visit to California.

Mrs. C. A. Walker left last night for Kansas City via the Northern Pacific railway.

Frank L. Smith, of the Los Angeles office of the Pacific Wireless Telegraph Co., arrived from the south last night and is a guest at the Driford.

W. W. Rush, a prominent mining man of Ketchikan, who has been here on business, will return home on the S. S. Jefferson.

Rev. Le Roy Dakin and Rev. J. A. McCausland have gone on a visit to Portland, Ore.

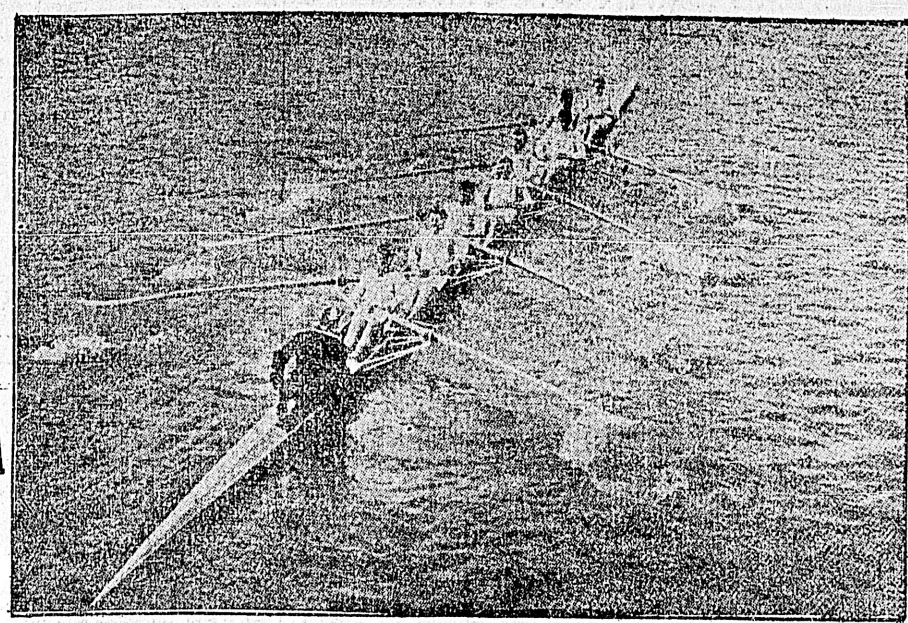
C. E. Lang, G. A. Northern Pacific railway, Vancouver, is in the city.

Miss Mamie Brown has returned from an extended visit to Dawson,

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE LAST WEEK



Cambridge Crew Dring Out Their Boat



Cambridge In Full Swing At Bourne End

PICTURES FROM BLACK & WHITE

Oxford Leaving The Boat At Henley



Oxford Stroke and No. 7 Tubbing

wife, Rockford, Ill.; H. P. Pratt, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. L. P. Cleveland, Salem, Mass.; R. Bain, Bamfield Creek; G. F. Weeks, Vancouver; W. H. Simons, Vancouver; A. E. Moore, wife and child, Ottawa; R. N. Pratt, Montreal; Peter Brennan, Clayquod; C. N. Johnson, Vancouver; Hazel Thurston, Chemainus; A. C. Carlson and wife, Chemainus; Edward Purdy, San Francisco; A. F. Yates, Nanaimo; H. P. Smiley, Chemainus.

The Balmoral

K. Edmiston, Edmonton; S. Davys, wife and two children, Nelson; E. H. Goodfellow, Vancouver; James B. Rogers, Toronto; A. Walters, Salt Spring Island.

The King Edward

H. Rushton, New Westminster; H. Mahrer, Nanaimo; John Macmillan, New Westminster; H. S. Noice, Seattle; J. C. Doble, G. R. Hughes, James McGown, Vancouver; J. Gourlay, Galt, Ont.

The Driford

Paul Johnson, Seattle; B. G. Brown, New York; A. M. Johnston, Vancouver; E. W. Turner, Toronto; F. L. Smith, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. Laurie, W. P. Laurie, Quebec; A. Kingman, Miss Kingman, Montreal; John Kildell, Bellingham; J. Balfour, Ottawa; J. H. Conrad, Conrad City; S. J. Burns, Vancouver; E. F. Fader, New Westminster; J. B. Reuter, Vancouver.

The Queens

H. Ohlsen, Skagway; H. Carney and wife, Clayquod; M. Stewart, J. Macaulay, Seattle; Mrs. Payette, Alberni; O. E. Jarvis, Vancouver; J. D. Tisdale, Lloydminster; J. Livingston, J. Grace, Vancouver; J. A. Overhiser, Chemainus; E. Keen, H. Dwyre, Nanaimo; T. George, Vancouver; W. Hall, Steathona; L. O. Apstad, Portland.

The Victoria

Ed Moller, Chemainus; Jack Crowley, Chemainus; N. T. Nesbitt, Ladysmith; Thomas Beeton, Seattle; Emil Walker,

Everett; George A. Sutton, Everett; Leonard Frank, Alberni; A. Holcombe, Seattle; E. C. Randell, Thetis island; James Gibson, Aberdeen; E. otomby, Chemainus; James Alyard, Chemainus; Fred Hatfield, Vancouver; Homer L. Wilhelm, Seattle; Mrs. P. Wilhelm, Seattle; Charles Dunlop, Bellingham; J. Cutler, Nanaimo; B. McBride, Duncan; C. Codwell, Duncan; N. Hackett, Sidney; G. Dunlevy, Crofton.

The St. Francis

R. G. Cunningham, Pt. Essington; John Hunter and wife, Homer, Mich.; Mrs. Kay and daughter, Moose Jaw; Mrs. Mary Miller, Regina, Sask.; Geo. Leech and wife, Toronto; I. M. Taggart, Ottawa; E. S. Williams, E. R. Frank, Frank Dunn, Eugene, Ore.; Nell Gilman, Carl Nelson, Gus Nelson, Eugene Dahl, Switzerland; T. W. Fierd, John McCrae, C. Tashin, M. J. Gaynor, Mr. Ellis, J. S. Elliott, Joe Wilkie, Vancouver.

Primrose Dance.—The Companions of the Forest, A. O. F., will hold their annual Primrose social dance on Thursday evening, April 19, in A. O. W. W. hall.

Perfect Fitting Fine "Blunoz" \$18 Serge Suits

For every build of man there is a Semi-ready type

SEMI-READY garments are built to fit live men. Most clothing is built to fit dummies.



The Semi-ready system of sizes is based on the permanent measurement—height. Once the figure is formed, height never changes, though the waist and breast lines may vary considerably.

For each height we have every variation of figure—stout, slight, over-erect, sloping-shoulders, etc.—there are 105 variations altogether.

Here is an example: When a 5-foot 4-inch man with a 40-inch breast comes into one of our wardrobes, we produce a suit for a 5-foot 4-inch man with a 40-inch breast. The fit is invariably perfect.

If the same man goes into an ordinary clothing store they take his breast

measurement. But according to clothing makers' methods, a 40-inch breast is supposed to belong to a 6-foot man, so where does Mr. Short Stout come off?

The four extra inches on the tail of his coat make him ridiculous.

You see, the old system was wrong—it could only fit normal men—the Semi-ready system of physique types will fit any figure.

Of course, fit is an important thing to get so satisfactorily settled, but Semi-ready didn't stop there.

Semi-ready system of tailoring is different, too. Instead of employing a man simply because he is a tailor, we employ him because he has proved himself an expert in one particular branch of the business, and keep him doing nothing else but his specialty. If he fits in sleeves best he does nothing else in our tailoring; if he is an expert on collars, that is his permanent occupation while with us—and so on to every part of our business. Thus we get the most perfect tailoring there is. That is why you find style in all our garments, and permanent shape.

We have reached such a high plane in tailoring that we couldn't afford to use anything but the best of materials, so we carefully test every thread of goods we buy—then we guarantee them with the knowledge that they can't go wrong.

Perhaps you have never been in a Semi-ready Wardrobe! We would like to show you what it is like.

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. Williams & Co., Sole Agents, Victoria, B.C.

Burdock Blood Bitters

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Banishes Bad Blood

At this time of year, the system is clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, the blood becomes thick and sluggish, and causes that tired, listless, dull, all-gone-no-ambition-don't-care-to-work feeling. The cleansing, blood-purifying action of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will drive out all this poisonous and decaying matter from the system, and get you into shape to withstand the approaching warm weather.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

FOR RENT

One of the Finest Residences in Oak Bay with Magnificent Sea View and Extensive Grounds. On the Car Line and at a Very Moderate Rental.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C.



TO THE
BELLES OF VICTORIA
WE MAKE A SPECIAL FEATURE OF OUR ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS; WE DON'T PERMIT FAULTY WORKMANSHIP. SEE THAT YOUR BELLS ARE INSTALLED BY THE
HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.
29 Government St., Victoria, B.C.
11.995

SYLVESTER'S CHICK STARTER

Is a primary food for baby chicks up to six weeks old. This food is carefully selected, re-cleaved stock of Kaffir-Corn, Millet, Hemp, Rape, etc., so proportioned that it meets the needs of the growing chick and nourishes them.

10 lbs. for \$.50
50 lbs. for \$ 2.00
100 lbs. for \$ 3.50

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

STEEL WIRE ROPE

Wilkins Wire Rope Co's Celebrated Steel Wire Ropes for Logging, Mining, Rigging, Etc
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Lty.
Sole Agents for British Columbia.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

Try Acton's Grocery for
CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR
\$1.50 per sack delivered. We also carry a full line of Groceries. **YATES STREET.**

COLONEL CONRAD A VISITOR TO VICTORIA

Chief Operator of Windy Arm Properties Tells of Season's Work.

Col. J. H. Conrad, after an absence of several months in London, England, and Eastern Canada, where he has been financing his big Windy Arm properties, returned to Victoria yesterday and is a guest at the Driad. When seen at his rooms the colonel gave the newspaperman a welcome and in his genial, unreserved fashion told him to fire ahead with his questions.

"What of your trip, colonel?" was the first asked.

"Blinkingly successful. Yes, sir. I have secured ample funds to carry on all my present plans of mine development, including the building of aerial tramways, a concentrator and smelter. Sufficient or two years' steady work. I might add in this connection that no company has been formed and that William Mackenzie

of the Toronto contracting firm of Mackenzie & Mann, and myself control all the holdings."

"This, then, accounts for the story published in the Seattle Times that wealthy Torontonians had bought out the Seattle people reported to be interested with you for \$5,000,000?" ventured the reporter.

"Well, I can't state the amount, but the figure is pretty much over-estimated. Mr. Mackenzie, however, did secure the interests of certain Seattle associates in a group of claims. Personally I have not sold anything. That was not my mission in England. I went to secure capital for development—not to dispose of an acre of land—and I am glad to tell you I was successful. The title to the whole of the Windy Arm claims is now vested directly in Mr. Mackenzie and myself."

"Do you care to estimate the extent of your holdings?"

"Oh, there are so many claims that I forget the exact number—somewhere in the neighborhood of 100, I guess," Col. Conrad replied.

"We have had a considerable force at work all winter

Opening the Properties
up, but we are now going to extend our operations on a bigger scale than ever. We want all the quartz miners we can get to go into Windy Arm, and will pay \$3.50 per day and board."

"What are the plans for this season?" queried the newsgatherer.

"That is a large order," laughingly rejoined the mining man. "Let me see—at least five aerial tramways will be put in this summer to convey the ores down to the lake. Ground will be broken for the erection of a concentrator and smelter, but they will not be built until next year. Yes, the reduction works are to be located at Conrad City, where considerable improvements are to be made for a substantial sized town."

"Discussing the townsite situation, I wish to say that we are not going to sell lots for speculation. Every agreement for sale carries with it a clause compelling the purchaser to erect a dwelling. The lots run all the way from \$25 to \$400."

According to Location
If a miner wants to put up his own house he can secure a lot for \$25, but in every case we insist that a dwelling or business building must be erected by purchasers of Conrad City property."

"My last reports from Windy Arm are most encouraging. Development during the past winter was everything the heart could desire—and that counts to the operator," he concluded.

Col. Conrad will leave on Monday for Seattle, returning the end of the week to Vancouver on his way into camp.

Two years ago the Colonel happened to go into Windy Arm camp. He quickly sized up the possibilities of its gold and silver bearing veins, bonded a group for \$160,000, went on the outside and speedily interested capital. From that time on his star has been on the ascendancy. He went east last winter and was successful in obtaining the backing of Mr. Mackenzie, one of Canada's financial kings. Today the Colonel is rated in the millionaire ranks. At least it would take a sum in the seven figures to make him entertain any proposition to part from his valuable holdings.

The Colonel is a Westerner in every sense. In the eighties he was in the firm of J. G. Baker & Co., who had big stores in Macleod and Calgary and immense herds of cattle roaming the Alberta plains and foothills. He has also been actively engaged in mining in Montana, but his last venture on Windy Arm, from all reports, gives promise of making him a second Marcus Daly.

PRIZES FOR VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION

Parade Committee Issues a Programme of the Proposed Events.

The parade committee in connection with the Victoria Day celebration has arranged the following prize list in connection with the parade for automobiles and horses and rigs to be held on the morning of May 24, starting from upper Pandora street and proceeding thence to Cook, Yates, Douglas, Cormorant, Government and Michigan streets and on to Beacon Hill park, where judging will take place:

Automobiles—Best decorated touring cars—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$5.
Obstacle race, six miles an hour—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10.
Lady's saddle horse—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.
Gentleman's saddle horse—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.
Jumper, over hurdles—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.
Single horse (entire)—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.
Single horse (roadster), to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a roadster—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.
Single carriage horse (over 15 hands), to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and driven by an amateur, horse to count 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent.—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.
Single carriage horse (under 15 hands), to be shown to a vehicle, horse to count

THE
HEINTZMAN PIANO
IS A
GILT EDGED INVESTMENT
FOR ANYONE.
M. W. Waitt & Co. Ld.
The Quality Music House,
44 Government St. 'Phone 194

and after much hard work was successful in interesting eastern people to invest a large amount of capital in this very promising property.

The bridge crossing the Chemainus river to the property which was destroyed on the last day of December, 1905, has been replaced by a more substantial structure, erected by the provincial government, and work on the company's Copper Canyon group has been resumed, a force of some ten men under Mr. Alexander Young, the company's superintendent, being now engaged in opening up the property.

Owing to the continued ill-health of Mr. Dier and the fact that he has dis-



MADAME ALBANI, WHO WILL SHORTLY APPEAR AT THE VICTORIA

posed of his controlling interest in the stock of the company, he has retired from the directorate and active management, and the following gentlemen now constitute the board of directors and officers of the company, namely: Dr. T. J. Jones, president, Victoria, B. C.; Mr. John Edmonds, vice-president, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Harry Dier, Victoria, B. C.; Dr. Roy B. Dier, Lady-smith, B. C.; J. L. Beckwith, Esq., Victoria, B. C.; J. A. Cameron, managing director and secretary-treasurer, Victoria, B. C.; Mr. I. K. Evans, Philadelphia, Pa.

The vice-president, Mr. John Edmonds, is a well known business man in Philadelphia, being manager for Messrs. George B. Newton & Co., prominent coal dealers in the Quaker City. He, with Mr. I. K. Evans, of the stock brokerage firm of Dier, Quick & Evans Co., Inc., will represent the interests of eastern parties who hold a controlling interest in the stock of the company on the board, and they are predicting that the stock, which is now being sold at par in Philadelphia, will be sold at one dollar per share within one year. Many shareholders in this city join them in this prediction, while those who do not take such an optimistic view would be sincerely pleased to have the prediction verified.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT
won't cake. It is PURE—clean, dry crystals that dissolve instantly. Perfect for the table.

Rules
1. No second prize will be awarded unless there are three or more entries.
2. All exhibitors must report to the committee, corner of Pandora avenue and Cook street, on Wednesday, May 24, at a sharp, when they will be allotted positions.
3. The order in parade will be the same as in the prize list, and all rigs must be at least twenty feet apart.
4. Marshals will be in attendance and will direct all movements of the parade. Anyone not conforming to the direction of the committee will be ineligible for any prize.

MOUNTS SICKER AND BRENTON.
Proceedings at Meeting of Island Mining Company.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Mounts Sicker & Brenton Mines, Limited, was held in the Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, a fair number of shareholders being present.

Reports from the managing director, secretary-treasurer and auditors were presented to the shareholders, and showed the affairs of the company to be in a very satisfactory condition, which is entirely due to the energy and faith in the properties owned by the company shown by Vice-President and Managing Director W. A. Dier, who at his own initial expense took the proposition East some sixteen months ago

THE
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
HALL & CO.
N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas,
Victoria, B. C.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Use telephone to Seattle.

EASTER LILIES

are
fresh,
pure
and
charming to the
sight.

WHITE ROCK

The champagne of
Table Waters, is
fresh,
pure,
and
charming to the
TASTE

P. L. 1000

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

Under instructions from R. S. Day, Esq., agent of the Law Union and Crown Insurance Company,

I will sell on the premises
77-79 Douglas Street,
FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, '06,
At 2 p.m.

The Following Improved Property:
Lots 18 and 19, Block 12,
Victoria City, S.E. Corner
of Yates and Douglas Sts.
120 feet square, with one almost new 2 storey brick building, occupied by the Sylvester Feed Company, and several frame buildings occupied by W. T. Hardaker, auctioneer, and others.

Terms at time of sale.
WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE

We are instructed by Mrs. Crossen, James Bay, to sell at our Salerooms, 58 Broad Street, without reserve,

Tuesday, at 2 p.m.
DESIRABLE
WALNUT and OAK
FURNITURE and EFFECTS

Including Oak Sideboard, Oak Arm Chair, Oak Rockers, Walnut Hall Rack, Walnut Sideboard, Walnut Frame Uph. Settee, Uph. Chairs, fine Bed Lounge, Ash Sideboard, Chest of Drawers, very fine Mahogany Bureau, Office Table and Chair, Lounge, Extension Table, Mantel Ornaments, Brie-a-brac, Walnut Centre Table, Japanese Centre Table, large Mirror, lot of Pictures, Carpet Squares, Walnut Bedroom Suite, Single Walnut Bedstead, 3 and Full Size Bedsteads, Clipper Edge, Dominion Wire and Wood Mattresses, 3 Oak Bureaus, Toilet Sets, Feather Pillows, Blankets, Curtain Poles, Hanging Lamp, Kitchen Sideboard, Kitchen Comfort, Churn, Kitchen Tables, Chairs and Utensils, Meat Safe, No. 8 and a World's Favorite Cook Stove, Lawn Mower, etc.

MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.
Duly instructed, will sell by
Public Auction
At their Salerooms on Fort St., on
Wednesday, April 18th
AT 2:00 P. M.
The Following Useful

Household Furniture
Solid Oak Extension Table, Parlor Suite, Walnut Bedroom Suite, Ash Bedroom Suite, Maple Bedroom Suite, 2 Iron Bedsteads, 2 Upholstered Rockers, 4 Rockers, 8 Bedroom Chairs, 2 Walnut Tables (with marble tops), Refrigerator, Spring and Top Mattresses, Range, Kitchen Table, Toiletware, Dinner Service, Sundry China, Books, hampers' Encyclopaedia, 2 Carpets, 2 Rugs, Plants in Bloom, etc.

Also at the same time and place: 3-year-old Holstein Heifer, to calve in September; 3-year-old Jersey, to calve in September; yearling Jersey Heifer; Milch cow, calved 2 months.

The Auctioneers. **L. EATON & CO.**

British ship Indradoo, Capt. Easterbrook, passed up to Nanaimo yesterday to load bunker coal.

No confirmation can be obtained of the report published in San Francisco that the steamer Mariechen has been floated. No advices have been received by Mr. Bullen at Esquimalt.

BOOSTERS

WE, the undersigned Colonist wage earners, consider that Dr. Carter struck the keynote when he asked that all employees contribute towards the 24th of May Celebration and that if all workers would subscribe 25c each they would **GUARANTEE** us a big celebration, so by all means let us have it. We therefore agree to subscribe 25c each to the Victoria Day celebration fund

Colonist Employees

Chas. Holmes	O. Ruffer
T. B. McCabe	J. M.
Walter Mould	C. F. Beaven
E. Gallop	B. Taverner
T. O'Rourke	A. B. Ellis
H. J. Brown	Frank I. Clarke
F. Clyde	W. M. Wilson
I. Culross	A. E. Sargison
W. Murray	J. L. Tait
Thomas Nute	F. R. Sargison
W. F. Emery	B. L. Hewartson
W. T. Scott	C. More
C. A. Burnes	L. Netherby
J. Petticrew	W. M. Foster
R. H. McMillan	R. W. Clanton
A. Ellis	S. V. Bowers
J. Chow	T. Gray
A. E. Greenwood	J. O'Rourke
T. Wilson Ashe	R. A. Myra
E. Murlset	H. Thomas Dods
Ed. Aberly	F. L. Mimmack
Frank E. Cullin	Bert Askwith
Ed. Kiso	W. Lorimer
H. B. Sargison	Gordon Smith
James Scott	Chas. Greig
John H. Newbury	P. Godenrath
R. B.	R. E. Gosnell
W. H.	Geo. M. Watt
A. Margison	W. Edmonds
M. H.	R. Malcolm
F. W. Thomas	J. Stott
J. Pettipiece	H. Steele

We, the Colonist employees, also agree to buy all our supplies from Victoria manufacturers and from Victoria merchants, if they will do the same, as we consider that **OUR BUSINESS** is one of the worst hit by the merchants sending away for their printing and binding, etc. If everybody would help one another, we consider it will do more to build up the town than a few tourists. Other employees please follow in the good work.

Ramsay's Crackers are all good and always good. They are fresh, crisp and appetizing. Ask your grocer for

Empire Cream Sodas

Put up in 2 or 3 lb. sealed tins, each box containing full weight without including the package.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Duncan.

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1906.

AN EASTER MESSAGE

By Pastor Wagner

Now, if we be dead with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him—Romans, vi., 8.

O FATHER! Thou who alone knowest all things, shed Thy light upon our darkness! Life and death are mysteries to us. But before Thy eyes mysteries are none. Make us understand the Holy Scriptures, that say to us: "He is not here, for He is risen. Look not for the living among the dead." Make us understand the mysterious law whereby Thy will makes imperishable life arise from death. Give us the spirit of Christ, by which fear is removed, the shadows of mourning scattered, death itself vanquished. Teach us the lesson of the Cross. Make us understand that the road that leads to the light of Easter passes through the terror of Calvary and the darkness of Good Friday.

And, above all, O Father of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, we pray Thee to resuscitate Thy Son in our souls, so that, living His life, we may spread it abroad and carry its divine help to our brothers who suffer and weep, into all places where reigns the darkness of evil, of despair and of death. Do not allow our hearts to remain buried in vanity, in the love of riches, in impurity, in feelings of hatred and envy. But grant that we may celebrate this Eastertide by the renewal of the inner man. Amen.

My brethren, Easter is here; the feast of renewal.

For those who have kept some contact with Christian tradition, if only through early memories, such a celebration brings its own reflections. For others, at this particular moment of the year, when in our climate the awakening of nature is seen on all sides, similar impressions come from other sources. To both classes the grave question out of which come all others, the question of life, offers itself in a guise more compelling and more insinuating than its wont.

I shall give free vent to the feelings of my heart. More than one sympathetic hearer will be with me in spirit.

My heart, whether it be touched by the grace of spring or by that breath of eternity which the festival of Easter symbolizes, is specially near to those whose hope wavers, or has gone out in suffering and in weeping. For many, life is a great shadow, a long night. They move through it, not knowing whence they come nor whither they go, staggering under blows whose meaning they do not understand, bleeding from wounds whose origin escapes them. And everything that brings them face to face with the fact of existence stirs in the depths of their being unutterable anguish. Life, that nightmare which each day begins anew, becomes more poignant with every springtide. What do they want with us, these buds that swell and burst, these flowers piercing the ground and opening into bloom. Bird songs wake in the wood, the air is full of the whir of wings, nests are built and made ready for the brood. And why is all this? Is it not the same old error over again? To what end, save suffering and the grave, is this colossal and vain effort for existence? What is behind this inconceivable attempt? The bee returning to the golden flowercup, the sparrow gleaming among the grass broken as to wear the house of its little ones—do they bring together ought but the proof of our irredeemable end? O Life! flower and bird possess you and know it not. If the morning smiles upon them, they do not foresee the night. "They toil not, neither do they spin." That is much; but they think not, neither do they search, nor doubt, nor feel disquiet about their end. This is their peace. Man knows nothing like it. To him hope, the great privilege of sums that add up to zero, of balance sheets establishing a deficit. He has the terrible faculty of perceiving active destruction, even in the seed.

He stumbles over the graves of children, over grass-grown ways once full of life and movement, over the cold marble that covers the vanquished in the struggle for justice, for mercy, for liberty. The most he knows of life is the pain of living. Those whom the spring makes melancholy have the greatest need of the Easter message. It brings joy with it, but not the joy of beings who flourish in the sunshine, in health and prosperity. It is a joy that has its source in the crucible of pain.

Easter is the oasis in the desert, the rose on the thorn bush. Easter is life issuing from death, having first triumphed over it. The animal dies, but has no conception of death; man conceives it, and succeeds in turning it into life by entering it with his faculties. He quiets it, savors it, exhausts its bitterness, and at last consumes it.

The just dies, no longer constrained thereto, but willing it. Through love he gives himself, casts himself into the gulf, and lo! the gulf is filled! So it is that from death comes light. He is dead in despite of death. Let such as weep over the old-time fatality and disaster turn toward this new fact, testified by the cross of Christ.

Only in suffering, in willing sacrifice, and in death, transference into action does the higher life appear. Elsewhere are the rudiments; here is the finished science; elsewhere are the steps that mount to some far-off height; here is the height itself.

"I am the way, the truth and the life." This is equivalent to saying, "I am the way of the true life." To suffer, to strive, to love, to believe, to take up the cross and bear it hopefully, to renounce self—that is to say, to renounce life for life—to sacrifice self, that it may bring forth fruit—herein is the secret, human and holy, of true living. Herein is everything transformed. Instead of the outward show—transitory, already judged, hopelessly decrepit and miserable—of an existence which seems to us an important effort to endure and to remain, we possess ourselves of the spirit of life. The prophet of old contended this two-fold experience in a single cry: "All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the fields; * * * but the word of our God shall stand forever."

The path to these heights is long and

waste, but it is not solitary. Whoever has done something more than simply to be here and cling to existence, waiting till he should be torn away from it in spite of himself, has left along this way the best he had, to encourage those who follow. Easter is the day of all who have sown themselves like seed in the furrows of the future. There is more here than one who was dead, coming forth from a tomb; there is a vast chain of life, conquered from the grave, because given in love. All the world and all human history trembles with renewed life, filtered through the deep stratum of death, where no impure thing can pass. When this hopeless, age-old existence seems to grasp you and hold you fast, it is there the ascent begins. From every halting place, from every impasse, a possible way leads toward the higher issue. The life-giving spirit forms with any sort of situation, even the most desperate, a combination capable of bringing it to a definite result.

There are materialistic, old-time superstitions, very easily explained, which have transformed "the life to come" into a simple continuation of what seems to their votaries the appointed human round—a round that could prolong even beyond the stars. As in olden times a man, if he were a great lord, might expect to enter the banquet halls of eternity with titles, arms and baggage, to find hierarchies still in vogue, and to having the already ingrained satisfaction of feeling themselves first, still ahead of them. One might say, in that case, "The sitting is continued." Those who have sometimes had enough of the session have ceased to think it would gain by indefinite extension. But these are not believers; they are men who have directed their experiments toward a higher end.

No, the fierce desire to keep a clutch on the things of this world, which is the inspiration of all human movements and cruelty, could not guide us toward that higher life whose meaning appears in the more luminous moments of this one. It is a desire that leads to disenchantment and weighs down our flight. We must learn to love life, not for its own sake, as one loves a luscious fruit, but as useful material. From the cross

of Calvary and the Garden of Gethsemane we learn that life is the word of a science which consists in knowing how to die.

If you do not learn to spell out the principles of this science you will be condemned to wishing to arrest the flight of time, to stem the torrent as it rushes onward. You will undergo day by day the torture of feeling yourself fall, without ever having the power to seize in passing the branch of safety that your hand grasped at. You will grasp smoke that will vanish, and in the teeth of your wisdom and prudent forethought every calculation you make will miscarry. From very fear of grazing them you will run your bark on all the rocks you try to steer clear of.

Raise your eyes toward another ideal. Do not take to shelter; walk not cowardly; choose the high hazard rather than the discredited way pointed out by the fear of losing your life or your chattels. Collect your forces and give yourself with all your heart. Knowing joy and freedom, you will quit the role of trembler, in which you are a prey to every ill-omened foreboding, and join ranks with those who have lightened baggage that they may march swiftly and untrammelled under the order: "Be not afraid; only believe."

To these belong the world and the future. Through the spirit which inspires them they see in the dark, are warm in the cold, are rich in what is beyond purchase. The victims of man's justice are for them the great conquerors, and the dead whom they love are alive.

If we could only celebrate Easter in this spirit, how the dead would arise and the granite jaws of those tombs be broken, wherein we are held fast by inertia, routine, untruth, the love of what destroys us, and the time-honored formulas that our lips still repeat, though their flame has gone out on the altar of our hearts! How our closed and blinded eyes would open to look upon that which offers peace!

Man proclaims life perishable, because his mind seizes upon the vanity within it. If he perceived the value of the passing hour, the splendor of the task ahead, the grain hidden in every human husk, the use that he might

This is the Wisdom of ages brought to its ultimate goal;

We have traced man out with patience to the farthest gate of time;
Back to his formless arch-type that lay in primeval slime.
We have measured his brain and weighed it—scholar and knight and hind,
And of this thing called the Spirit never a trace can we find.

This is the Wisdom of ages: that man hath not a soul,

He hath dreams of a Heaven unseen by bodily eyes;

We have searched him out with the scalpel till we know what he is;
We have analyzed him and pondered, and we come down to this:
That all the hot love that burns in him, his hate and his lust,
His dreams and his splendid visions are things of the dust.

His dream is a Chemical Process that ends when he dies.

And lo! It is Spring! And the stone is rolled from the tomb!

The sunlight streams into the cavern. Behold! None lies there!
From death's clutching han 's sprout the lilies, immaculate, fair.
The trees like young mothers are lifting their baby buds high—
Soft flameless green fires of life that are blessed by the sky.

Winter and Wisdom are hidden by Life-time and Love-time and bloom.

This is the Faith of the ages triumphal over our lore:

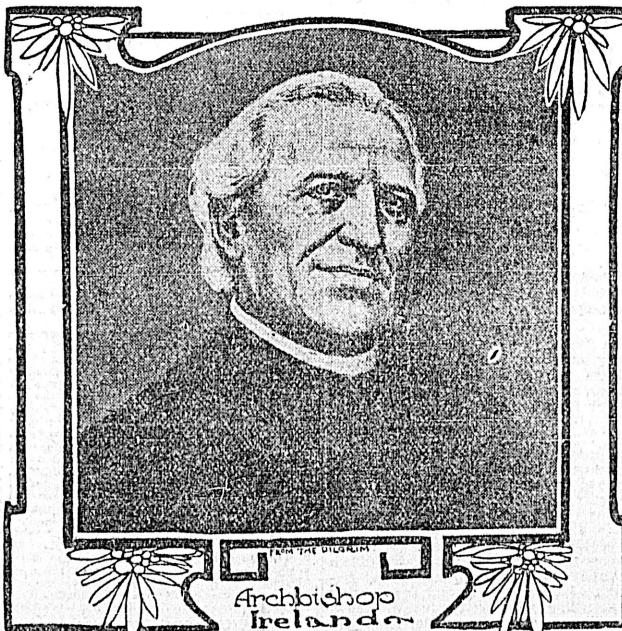
That ye may wonder and trouble and labor with lens and knife,
Ay! Ye may search through creation to the very springs of life,
Ye may dig to the ribs of chaos and spy the primeval flame,
And when ye have gathered all knowledge, the truth will be ever the same!

That Christ the Lord is risen, and His lilies bloom once more!

JULIUS MULLER

EASTER

Recently Appointed Cardinal by Pope Pius X.



Archbishop Ireland

Rev. J. A. Day, the much talked of fakir, has been heard from says the Columbian. A letter written by him at Tiflis, a city in Trans-Caucasia, near the Black sea, has reached Azzar David, the young Oriental student at Columbian college, and makes known that the "reverend" gentleman is on his way home to Persia. The letter was written about a month ago, consequently the smooth swindler must have long since arrived in his native hills. Day states in the letter that he will return to this country next August or September, and the writer proceeds to apologize for his long silence.

The local authorities are doing everything possible to prosecute the fakir, and Chief McIntosh is preparing to lay the matter before the deputy attorney general, whose aid in bringing of the offender to justice will be solicited.

Steps are also being taken to secure the assistance of the Persian government, and if an extradition can be arranged it is altogether likely that Day will be brought back for trial. Canadian and American missionaries in Persia have been communicated with and made aware of Day's operations here. No evidence is placed in Day's statement in the letter that he will return in August. The matter will also be laid before the Dominion government and the United States authorities, according to present plans, as the swindle was something of an international affair.

Day said nothing in the letter of the whereabouts of his brother, Mirzah, who is wanted in Persia for murdering a countryman.

WITH POPE PIUS X.

By James Gibbons Huncker.

THERE is an ancient and scandalous story told of an unlucky Hebrew pedler who was savagely assaulted by a sailor because of his face. When asked in court, why he had selected such a puny chap as a victim the muscular tar grinningly replied:—"Didn't the rascal kill the Lord?"

"But that was nineteen hundred years ago, my friend," interposed the presiding judge.

"Yes, but I only heard of it last night" put in the sailor as a final and doubtless satisfactory plea.

Such a specious, and I admit, far fetched excuse is mine for attempting to describe an audience at the Vatican, a feat that requires the brush of a Velasquez and the pen of a Gautier, but as I had never been in the Vatican before my mental condition of childlike innocence was not far removed from that of the simple sailor, except that I went to stare and remained to pray for at least five seconds—enough, however, to carry any miserable sinner across the gulf of despair into its purgatorial haven.

Perhaps Rome at a superficial glance still affects the American as it did Taine nearly a half century ago—as a provincial city, sprawled to unnecessary lengths, over its seven hills, and, despite the smartness of its new quarters, far from suggesting a vast world, as does, for example, bustling, shining Berlin or the mundane suavity of Paris. But not for her, in her superb and imperial indifference are the seductive spells of operative Venice, "La ville, c'est moi!" She is not a city, but the city of cities, and it needs but twenty-four hours' submergence in her atmosphere to make one a slave at her eternal chariot wheels. The New York cockney, devoted to his cult of the modern—hotels, baths, cafes and luxurious theatres—soon wears of Rome. He prefers Paris or Naples. Hasn't some one said, "See Naples and die—of its smells?" As an inexperienced traveler I know of no city on the globe where you formulate an expression of like or dislike so quickly. You are Rome's foe or friend within five minutes after you leave its dingy railway station. And it is hardly necessary to add that its newer quarters, pretentious, cold, hard and showy, are quite negligible. One does not go to Rome to seek the glazed comforts of Harlem or Brooklyn.

New L'Annunzio Tragedy:

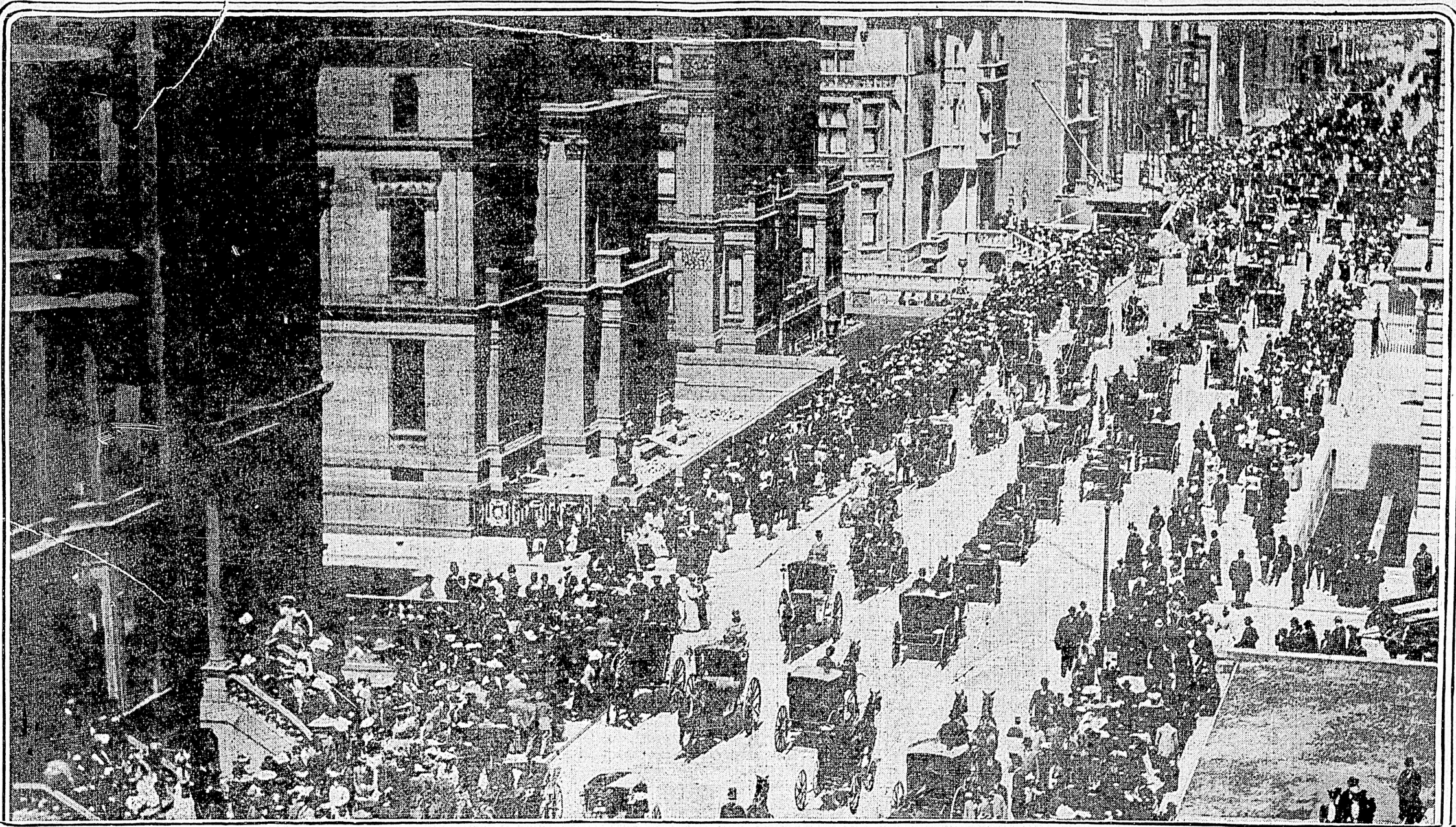
As a theatregoer I could not resist the blandishments of the Costanzi, especially as a new tragedy by D'Annunzio was announced. "La Fiaccata sotto il Moggio" is its name, which may be paraphrased in English by "The Light under the Bush," a singularly inappropriate motto, by the way, for its modest author! And it is worth mention that this poet, who breaks hearts for the mere pastime of serving them up in his multi-colored prose—ah, art for art, how many are thy victims!—is as much the subject of gossip as the police force is in New York. They don't chatter over such significant matters as the recovery of a police captain from the Tenderloin to the Bronx district; these intellectually benighted Romans have only poets, musicians and painters to discuss. And it is a loving gossip. As soon as a new work of a dramatist is announced the talk begins in street and boudoir, palace and bourse, church and cafe. You might suppose an election primary was at hand. The very coachman volunteers criticism, and if you timidly inform them that in darkest New York Duse's name is known they look the very picture of incredulity smiling on a carriage seat. Thus it was that I heard of D'Annunzio's vain efforts to divorce his wife, the Duchess Gallese, in order to marry the charming signorina Rosita, daughter of the Marquis Rudini. The interest displayed in this complicated scandal shook all Italy as if by a moral earthquake. In Venice they still speak of Duse and D'Annunzio; not so in Rome. D'Annunzio is now in Milan, working with Baron Franchetti over their new opera, to be produced next March, called "The Daughter of Jorio."

It is his successful drama of that name set to music.

Therefore I listened to his new and bloody tragedy at the Costanzi with more than passing attention. Though interpreted by the robust and gifted comic actor, Pannagalli, I did not care for the play, for reasons not to be given just now. But Oscar Wilde's "Salome" was the afterpiece and this pleasing entertainment for babes in arms held me in by uncomfortable stall until the final curtain drop. New York will probably see it first, with the seven leaping boots of "Richard Strauss' music, for the tragedy demands a setting of a high order and a gorgeous setting. Play by amateurs on bare boards is no longer Wilde, who is luxurious or nothing in his art. It is a skilful adaptation of Gustave Flaubert's "Aerodias," and, horribly morbid as it is in its comminglement of blood and lust (these characters have no real life outside the psychopathic ward), it lacks the genuine love of tragedy.

But what has Wilde of D'Annunzio to do with Rome, with the Pope? Only that Rome, of all cities in the world, furnishes the most surprises. The palimpsests of its various civilizations are not its chief charms. It can be as new as tomorrow while basking in the neighborhood of antiquity. Besides, I didn't go to Rome to see the Pope. It was the marbles of the Vatican that lured me off my projected course. If Leo XIII. had been alive, then, I told myself, an audience by hook or crook; but the former Cardinal Sarti and former Patriarch of Venice had never appeared to my sense of the picturesque. He and always seemed an honest, homesick Pope, a hard working, rather pathetic Pope, but a Pope without the magnificent intellectual prestige of Leo XIII., or possessing the bonhomie of Pius IX.,—of whom his predecessor, Gregory XVI., remarked that "even the very cats in his house were Cardinals." This was when Pius IX. honored the Bishop of Imola and a liberal. "Those cats changed their tune after 1848!"

The usual manner of approaching the Holy Father is to go around to the (Continued on Page 14.)



THE EASTER PARADE PASSING ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

PHOTO BY W. HENRY

WITH POPE PIUS X.

(Continued from Page 13.)

American Embassy and Harry the good tempered secretary into a promise of a ticket, that is, if you are not acquainted in clerical circles. I was not long in Rome before I discovered that both Mgr. Kennedy and Mgr. Merry (Du Val) were at Frascati enjoying a hard earned vacation. So I dismissed the ghost of one idea and pursued my pagan worship at the Museo Vaticano. Then the heavy hoofs of three hundred pilgrims invaded the peace of the quiet Hotel Fischer up in the Via Salus Piana. They had come from Cologne and the vicinity of the upper Rhine bearing Peter's peace, wearing queer clothes and good natured smiles. They tramped the streets and churches of Rome did these commonplace, pious folk, they burrowed in the catacombs and they ate their meals, men and women alike, with such a hearty quashing of teeth, such a rude appetite, that one envied their vitality, their faith, their whole-sale air of having accomplished the conquest of Rome.

Their schedule, evidently prepared with great forethought and one that went absolutely to pieces when put to the test of practical operation, was wrangled over at each meal, where the Rontonic class, forestalled in full force. The third day I heard of a projected audience at the Vatican. These people had come to Rome to see the Pope. Our boned and gaunt like Mgr. Pick visited the hotel daily, and once after I saw him in conference with Signor Fischer I asked him if it were possible—

No Evening Dress

"Of course," responded the wily Fischer, "anything is possible in Rome." Wear evening dress? Nonsense! That was in the more exacting days of Leo XIII. The present Pope is a democrat. He hates vain show. Perhaps he has absorbed some of the Anglo-Saxon antipathy to seeing evening dress on a male during daylight. But the ladies wear veils. All the morning of October 5 the hotel was full of eager Italians selling veils to the German ladies.

Carriages blocked the streets, and almost stretcher four square around the Palazzo Margherita. There was noise. There were explosive sounds when bargains were driven. Then, after the vendors of saints' pictures, crosses, rosary beads—chiefly gentlemen of Oriental persuasion, comical as it may seem to the hearing of an officer interrogated four hundred strong. I had secured from Mgr. Pick, through the offices of my available host, a parti-voiced badge with a cross and the motto, "Colum—Roma, 1906," which, interpreted, meant Cologne—Rome. I felt like singing "Nach Rom," after the fashion of the Wagnerians in act II of "Tannhauser," but contented myself with abusing my coachman for his slow driving. It was all as exciting as a first-night at the opera.

The rendezvous was the Campo Santo dei Tedeschi, which, with its adjoining church of Santa Maria della Pietà, was donated to the Germans by Pius VI, as a burying ground. There I met my companions of the dining room, and after a stern looking German priest with the bearing of an officer interrogated me, I was permitted to join the pilgrims. What at first had been a thing of no value was now become a matter of life and death. The mesmeric influence of the large and enthusiastic body of pilgrims was beginning its work. I knew it, for had I not night after night, year after year, sat out exorable plays in the theatres of New York, many whose sentiments I loathed, whose sentiments, nevertheless, brought tears to my unceremonial eyes, and all because no man is strong enough to quite withstand the electric currents circulating through a gathering of his fellow

men? Mob-mania it has been called by Le Bon in his "Psychology of the Crowd."

After standing above the dust and buried bones of illustrious and forgotten Germans we went into the church and were cooled by an address in German of a worthy cleric whose name I cannot recall. I remember that he told us that we were to meet the Vicar of Christ, a man like ourselves. He emphasized, strangely so it appeared to me, the humanity of the great prelate before whom we were bidden that gloomy autumn afternoon. And then, after intoning a Te Deum, we filed out in pairs first the women, then the men, along the naked stones until we reached the end of the Via delle Fontane. The pilgrims wore their everyday clothes. One even saw the short cloak and the green faceruff. We left our umbrellas at a garderobe; its business that day was a thriving one. We mounted innumerable staircases. We entered the Sala Regia, our destination—I had hoped for the more noble and spacious Sala Ducale.

Three o'clock was the hour set for the audience, but His Holiness was delayed with a French ecclesiastical Eminence and there was a delay of nearly an hour. We spent it in staring at the sacred and profane frescoes of Daniele da Volterra, Vasari, Salvatori and Zucchi staring at each other. The women, despite their Italian veils, looked hopelessly Teutonic, the men clumsy and ill at ease. There were uncouth and guttural noises. Conversation proceeded mainly. Some boasted of being heavily laden with rosaries and crucifixes, for all desired the blessing of the Holy Father. One man, a young German, American priest from the Middle West, almost staggered beneath a load of pious bric-a-brac. The guilty feelings which had assailed me as I passed the watchful gaze of the Swiss Guards began to wear off. The Sala Regia bore an unfamiliar aspect, though I had been haunting it and the adjacent Sistine Chapel daily for the previous month. An aura, coming I knew not whence, surrounded us. The awkward pilgrims, with their daily manners, almost faded away and when at last a murmur went up: "The Holy Father! the Holy Father!" He approaches! a vast sigh of relief was exhaled. The tension had become unpleasant.

We were muzzed on either side, the women to the right, the men to the left of the throne, which was an ordinary looking tribune. It must be confessed that later the fair sex was vigorously elbowed to the rear. In America the women would have been well to the front, but the dear old Fatherland indulges in no such new fangled ideas of sex equality. So the polite male pilgrims by superior strength usurped all the good places. A tall, handsome man in evening clothes—solitary in this respect, with the exception of the Pope's body suite—patrolled the floor, obsequiously followed by the Swiss in their hideous garb.

A murmur on Michel Angelo's taste if he designed such hideous uniforms! I fancied that he was no less than a prince of the royal blood, so masterly was his bearing. When I discovered that he was the Roman correspondent of a well known North German gazette my respect for the newspaper man abroad was vastly increased. The power of the press—

"His Holiness comes!" was announced, and this time it was not a false alarm. From a gallery facing the Sistine Chapel entered the inevitable Swiss Guards; followed the officers of the Papal household, grave and reverend seigniors; a knot of ecclesiastics, all wearing purple; Monsignor Pick, the Papal prothonotary and a man of might in business affairs; then a few stragglers—anonymous persons, stout, bald, odious—and, finally, Pope Pius X.

Pope Pius' Appearance
He was attired in pure white, even to the sash that compassed his plump, little figure. A cross depended from his neck. He immediately and in the most matter of fact fashion held out

his hand to be kissed. I noted the whiteness of the nervous hand tendered me, bearing the ring of Peter, a large, square emerald surrounded by diamonds. Though seventy the Pope looks ten years younger. He is slightly under medium height. His hair is white, his complexion dark red veined, and not very healthy. He seems to need fresh air and exercise; the great gardens of the Vatican are no compensation for this man of sorrows, homesick for the sultry lagoons and stretches of gleaming waters in his diocese of Venice. If the human in him could call it would voice, "Venice," not the Vatican. The flesh of his face is what the painters call "ecclesiastical flesh," large in grain, his nose broad, unaristocratic, his brow strong and harmonious. His eyes may be brown, but they seemed black and brilliant and piercing. He moved with silent alertness. An active, well preserved man, though he has achieved the biblical three-score and ten last June. I noted, too, with satisfaction the shapely ears, artistic ears, musical ears, their lobes freely detached. A certain resemblance to Pius IX. there is, but Pius X. is not a man of mediocre intelligence. He is not so amiable as was that good tempered Pope, who was nicknamed by his intimate friend, the Abbe Lizi, "Pia Nina" because of his musical proclivities. Altogether, I found another than the Pope I had expected. This, then, was that exile—an exile, yet in his native land; a prisoner in sight of the city of which he is the spiritual ruler; a prince over all principalities and dominions, yet withal a feeble old man, whose life might be imperilled if he ventured into the streets of Rome.

The Pope had now finished his circle of pilgrims and stood at the other end of the Sala. With him stood his chamberlains and ecclesiastics. Suddenly a voice from the balcony, which I saw for the first time, bade us come nearer. I was thunderstruck! This was back to the prose of life with a vengeance! We obeyed instructions. A narrow aisle was made with the Pope in the middle perspective. Then the voice which I discovered by this time issued from the mouth of a bearded person behind a large, glittering camera, cried out in peremptory and true photographer style: "One, two, three! Thank Your Holiness."

And so we were photographed. In the Vatican and photographed! Old Rome has her surprises for the patronizing visitors from the New World! It was too businesslike for me, and I would have gone away, but I couldn't, as the audience had only begun. The Pope went to his throne and received the heads of the pilgrims. A certain presumptuous American told him that the church musical revolution was not much appreciated in America. He asked, rash person that he was, why an example was not set at St. Peter's itself, where the previous Sunday he had heard, and to his horror, a florid mass by Alfozzi, as florid and operative as any he had been forced to endure in New York before the new order of things. A discreet poke in the ribs enlightened him to the fact that at a general audience such questions are not in good taste.

His Musical Voice

The Pope spoke a few words in a ringing baritone voice. He said that he loved Germany, loved its Emperor; that every morning his second prayer was for Germany—his first, was it for the hundred-thousand sheep of the flock, France? That he did not explain. He blessed us, and his singing voice proved singularly rich, resonant and pure in intonation for an old man. decidedly Pius X. is musical. The pilgrims thundered the Te Deum a second time with such pious fervor that the venerable walls of the Sala Regia shook with their lung vibrations. Then the Papal suite followed the sacred figure out of the chamber and the buzzing began. The women wanted to know, and indignant were their infections, why a certain lady, attired in scarlet, hat and all, was attired in the sacred precincts.

The men hurried, jostling each other, for their precious umbrellas. The umbrella in Germany is the symbol of the medieval sword.

Pius X. is a democratic man. He may be seen by the faithful at any time. He has organized a number of athletic clubs for young Romans, taking a keen interest in their doings. He is an impulsive man and has many enemies in his own household. He has expressed his intention of riding Rome and perhaps Italy of their superfluous priests and monks, those unattached ones who make life a burden by their importunities and beggary in Rome. He has turned his eye lovingly toward America, and often his back on several of his cardinals, particularly since the dean of the college, Cardinal Gregalia, disciplined Cardinal Ferrata. This Pope means to be master. Has he not said "There are too many cardinals and too few good bishops?" He intends stemming a terrible task—the rising flood of bad taste in Italian churches, the gimcracks, gewgaws and mechanical art—all in such shocking bad taste. He is very charitable. Probably because of this, because of such sums as \$100,000 sent to the earthquake victims in Calabria, St. Peter's musical service is so mediocre.

His personal energy was expressed while I was in Rome by his very spirited rebuke to some members of the athletic clubs at an audience in the Vatican. There was some disorder while the Pontiff spoke. He fixed a noisy group with an angry glance: "Those who do not wish to hear me—well, there is the open door!"

Another incident, and one I neglected to relate in its proper place: As Pius proceeded along the line of kneeling figures during the German audience he encountered a little, jolly looking priest, evidently known to him. A smile, benign, witty, delicately humorous, appeared on his lips. For a moment he seemed more Celt than Latin. There was no hint of the sardonic rictus which is said to have crossed the faces of Roman augurs. It was merely a friendly recognition tempered by humility, as if he meant to ask: "Why do you need my blessing, friend?" And it was the most human smile that I could imagine worn by a Pope. It told me more of his character than even did his meek and resigned pose when the official photographer of the Vatican called out his sonorous "Una, due, tre!"

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Forks with which to dig the spuds, Forks for use to bait the bloods, Forks and knives to feed the face, To keep alive the human race.

Woodyard mowers that work by hand, By far the finest in the land; Garden hose, and nozzles, too, To livea things when things look blue.

Shears to prune or cut the grass, Which can be used by lad or lass. This is all; we'll say no more— The rest you'll get off SIDNEY SHORE.

131 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

IN THE MATTER OF an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Twenty (20) of Lots Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18), Block D, Constance Cove Farm Map 250, Esquimalt District. Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land issued to James Freal on the 24th day of August, 1895 and numbered 568.

S. Y. WOOLTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,
5th day of April, 1906.

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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

ACHIEVEMENT.

If in your heart you have one note of song,
To which the world as yet has never thrilled,
And you can give it to a listening throng,
Life is not vain. A mission is fulfilled.
If you can plant the blossoming of a smile,
Secure where weeds of care were wont to grow,
Or lift the weary burden from a white-limbed,
From some poor pilgrim overborne with woe.

The gentle thoughts which at your name shall rise
Are better, truer praise than that which falls
To him whose palaces have pierced the skies,
While flattery runs to greet him as he calls.
—Washington Star.

Ten new unions have been organized in Montreal recently.

There are 165 Pacific Coast lodges of boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers.

Twenty-five million combs are manufactured in Scotland every year.

Hazleton, Pa., carpenters have been granted an increase in wages from 30c. an hour to 34c. for an 8 hour work day.

The wages of about 800 firemen on the Illinois Central Railroad have been increased from 10 to 30 cents per day.

Ohio coal operators have decided to not concede the demands of the miners for an increase in wages. Similar action was taken by the Illinois operators.

The Post Office Clerk's Union, of San Francisco, has presented a bill to Congress providing for an eight-hour day in that branch of the service.

The New York locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters have been a fight against the use of non-union wood trimmers, which within the last ten years has caused many strikes.

P. J. McGuire, one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor and the secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, died at his home in Camden, N.J., recently, aged 53.

The average number of laborers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London, Eng., during the four weeks ended January 20, was 12,235, a decrease of 4.6 per cent. on a month previously, and 5.1 per cent. on a year previously.

The lack of employment which, during the last year or two, has prevailed at Munich, Germany, has brought about the formation of a municipal insurance against unemployment, the corporation having decided to contribute an annual grant of 35,000 marks for three years.

A Hebrew carpenter was awarded £200 damages at Liverpool against his former employers for the loss of four fingers which were severed in a planing machine.

Much relief has been caused in Belfast by the announcement by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., shipbuilders, that they will accede to the demand for the increase of 1s a week in engineers' wages from April 1.

Thousands of girls have been walking the streets of Dundee, Scotland. They were factory girls on strike, causing a deadlock in the jute industry. The employers had threatened a lockout, but the girls decided not to wait for the notice.

A bureau of labor information for the benefit of Italian immigrants seeking employment in New York city has just been incorporated at Albany, N.Y. It is stated that the bureau will take no part in strikes or supply strikebreakers.

The Ontario government is to be asked to establish and help to support a school for the instruction of clay workers. The value of clay products from the last statistics exceeds the combination of nickel and copper industries.

The Lithographers' association is one of more than 4,500 members, and is one of the best salaried trades in the country. A lithographer being eligible to membership in the association until he is able to earn a salary of \$20 a week.

Rev. Charles Steizie, the Chicago evangelist, who recently conducted noon day meetings in Buffalo, N. Y., carries a membership card in the International Association of Machinists. He followed this trade before entering the ministry.

Owing to the scarcity and high price of new labor, experiments are to be made in Florida with Chinese labor in the naval stores camps.

On June 9 next, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which embraces the United States, Canada and Mexico, will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its organization.

In France the number of trade unions has doubled since 1898. There are now 4,625 unions with 781,511 members (including 60,405 women.) As in America, many of the unions are federated.

The official organ of the International Typographical Union, which represents the great army of proof-readers as well, is not in favor of the proposed reform in spelling, as advocated by Andrew Carnegie and many others.

A call has been issued for the fifth annual convention of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, to be held in New York city, commencing May 1. This is the organization that is waging a bitter warfare on Debs' Industrial Workers of the World.

The Board of Trade Labor Gazette, published by the British government, states that the eight-hour day in government workshops is a success from an employer's point of view. No extra cost has been incurred by the reduction of hours nor has the output of work been diminished.

Unless their demands are granted three thousand machinists in Chicago

will go on strike when their present working agreement expires May 1. The demands of the men include a shorter workday, better shop conditions, and many minor details that have been refused by employers in the signing of previous agreements with the men.

San Francisco unions of garment workers are to be strengthened by consolidation. There are now 18 locals. Within two months their number will probably be diminished to 15 by the consolidation of those with the smallest membership.

Sir Richard Tangye, the famous British engineer who is in his 73rd year, owes his successful start in life to the invention of a hydraulic jack by his firm which was extremely inflexible at that time. The jack was used in the launching of the Great Eastern.

San Francisco District Council of Painters is seriously considering the advisability of establishing a hospital for its afflicted members. It is claimed that sick and disabled members would thus receive better care and medical treatment.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed by an almost unanimous vote the long debated bill providing for workmen's pensions. The law provides that the employer, employee

ing the Potsdamer Platz, where traffic is the thickest. They resumed work later, but have adopted a resolution to strike on all holidays until the obnoxious regulation is rescinded.

The Illinois Supreme Court has handed down an opinion affirming a decision of the Cook County Court in fining members of Franklin pressfeeders' Union No. 4 for unlawful assaults on non-union men, and fining the union for illegal conspiracy. The Supreme Court holds that the strikers had no right to picket plants, and that the union can be held liable as a corporation.

No less than 116 employers' unions and 272 employees' unions were registered under the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act at the end of September last. Besides these there were 16 associations of workers' unions and three federated employers' organizations registered, making the large total of 407 unions registered under the Arbitration Act.

The street car service in Winnipeg which had been interrupted by a strike of conductors and motormen for about ten days, was resumed last Saturday. Cheering crowds lined the streets and the cars which had been almost deserted during the temporary service, were soon crowded with passengers.

was so busily engaged seeing that other people paid good wages to their employees that had no time to attend to his own men. The letter carriers are hopeful that the new minister, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, will recognize the justice of their claim, which his predecessor neglected to do. Similarly the country postmasters are putting forward a very reasonable request for an increase in the minimum annual allowance.

Mr. Keir Hardie, who has been chosen as leader of the Labor party in the British parliament, is a picturesque figure. He is not regarded as a winsome personality, but his independence of spirit, his sterling character, and unimpeachable integrity are said to be beyond dispute. He is a Lowland Scot, who was trained in the hard experience of the miner's life, and he has steadily refused to recognize and adopt the standards of social ethics which obtain in Westminster. When he made his first appearance in the house he created a commotion by appearing in a deerstalker cap and a tweed jacket, and took the jeers of the commonsensical folkly disdains. The manner or the dress of the man has not changed. He is still the same down, determined and resolute Scot, and there is about him a dignity and strength and self-reliance which commands the respect of those who cannot admire him. It is felt that the Labor party, in its aloofness from both of the great historic parties is, under such leadership, a new force to be reckoned with in British politics.—The Presbyterian.

Starting on the 1st of May a nine-hour day comes into force on the B. C. Electric Railway Company's street system instead of the ten-hour shift now in vogue. The car men having met and reached a decision to this effect, their proposition has, it is understood, been acceptable to the company. The result will be an increase in the number of men employed on the cars. The number now engaged on the cars is 72. The above has been brought about by mutual agreement between the local union and the company.

Security of sailors is becoming a serious problem along the Pacific Coast and shipowners and masters are wondering what will become of the business unless they are able to secure men. For the past two months ships have been

Almost all the changes in wages reported last month, says Engineering, were increases, and the number of persons affected was nearly 131,000. The net effect of the changes was an increase in wages of £2150 a week, 130,000 workpeople having received advances amounting to £2,230, and about 1,000 having sustained losses, or less amounting to £380. The changes of the previous month affected nearly 120,000 workpeople, the net result being an increase of £3,570 per week. During February, 1905, the number of workpeople affected was nearly 10,800, and the net result a decrease of £260 per week. The principal changes reported were increases affecting 110,000 coalminers in Durham, 3,000 workpeople engaged in steel manufacture in Great Britain, and 11,500 workpeople employed in engineering on the North-East coast. Five changes, affecting 112,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards or mediation; two changes, involving 3,500 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining changes, rewarding 14,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In two cases, affecting 500 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Mr. J. Burnett, chief labor correspondent of the board of trade, has issued an important report on trade unions in 1902-4, which summarizes information already furnished from year to year in the Labor Gazette, London, England. Declining employment had its usual effect on trade union membership in the period examined. The total decline is from 1,940,874 at the end of 1901 (the highest figure ever recorded) to 1,866,755 at the end of 1904—a fall of 74,119, or 3.8 per cent. The decline was not so marked in the larger as in the smaller unions. The laborers' unions suffered most, losing in the three years 30,000 members, or less than 10 per cent of their membership in 1901. The mining and quarrying group also lost nearly 30,000. These two groups account for more than three-fourths of the total loss. Considerable losses were also sustained by the tailoring group (18 per cent.), and the transport group (7 per cent.). Financial details are given with regard to 100 principal unions only. These unions, however, include over 60 per cent of the total membership of all the societies. In 1904 the income of these 100 unions was £2,097,470, and their expenditure £2,012,165. Their accumulated funds at the end of the year amounted to £4,615,230. These figures all show increases on the previous year, and are the highest yet recorded. Amongst the 1,866,755 trade unionists at the end of 1904 only 125,004 were women and girls.

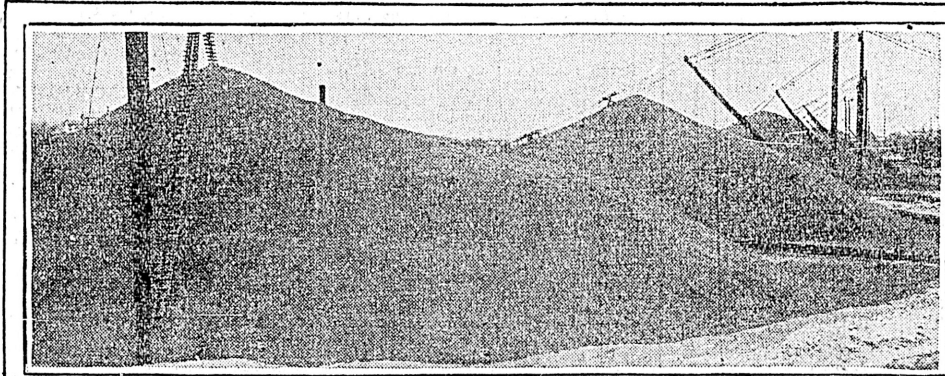
At the meeting of the Royal Statistical society, London, England, some important comparisons and analyses in connection with wages in the engineering and shipbuilding industries since 1790, prepared by Messrs. A. L. Rowley and C. H. Wood, were discussed, the subject matter including details of trades union standard rates of pay in 26 occupations in twenty important localities for a period of many years. One of the conclusions drawn from the investigation and verification of the mass of dates was that on the whole there had been no degradation of employment, as is sometimes supposed to have been the result of increasing machinery, but that the various grades and labor have, in spite of many changes, continued to bear nearly the same proportion to each other. "What alterations there were," it was added, "from the growth of the number of machinists, which represented as much a step up for laborers as a step down for artisans." Presenting figures chiefly relating to the period 1850 to 1905, it was shown that the wages of shipbuilders had fluctuated very violently, but had on the whole risen more than those of the engineers. From 1850 to 1854 the rises in the two sets of wages combined had been 10 per cent, from 1850 to 1860, 9 per cent, 1857 to 1890, 12 per cent, and 1895 to 1898, 10 per cent. On the other hand, there had been decreases of 3 per cent from 1856 to 1859, of the same amount

An Ipswich, England, journal, publishes the opinions of a mechanic, recently returned from Canada: In answer to the query, "What do you think of Canada as a field for the British mechanic?" he said: "It is a good country as soon as you get into the ways of it. Everything there is altogether different to what it is here. It is quite possible for a man to be a first-class mechanic in the Old Country, but when he gets to Canada he finds the system of work is totally different to what he has been accustomed to.

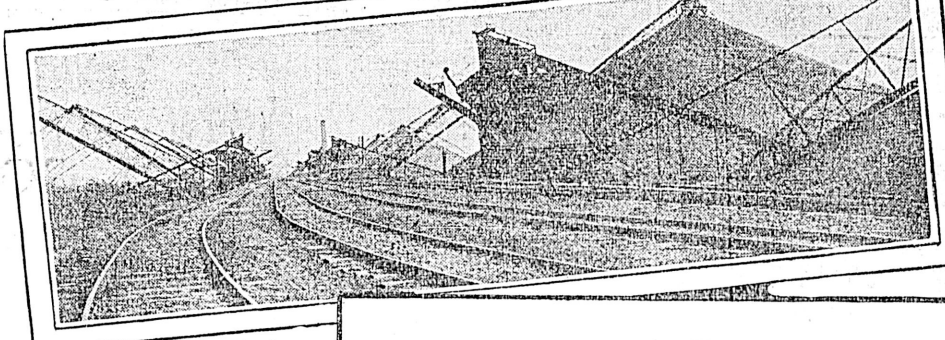
"Work is not done so substantially there as it is here, but men have to work at a higher pressure. He wants to forget that he ever worked in England; he must not tell his fellow-workers where he came from, for there is no preference given to the mechanics of the Old Country." Asked as to the position of trade unionism in the colony, my friend observed: "The position of trade unionism is supreme in Canada. There is no opportunity for anyone going out there in any trade unless he is a member or prepared to become a member of the union.

"Before you are admitted into the union in Canada you have to go before an examining board, and one of the first questions asked is: 'Why were you not a member of your union in the Old Country?' If not, they want to know the reason why. It is best for the me-

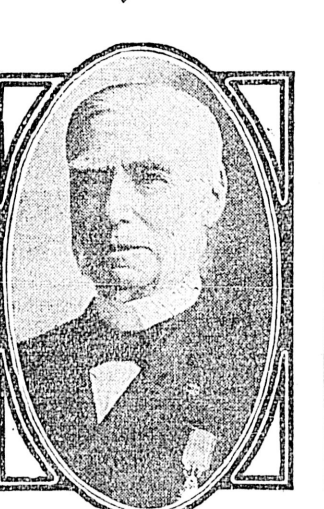
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Penn R R coal storage at South Amboy, N.J. Showing about 400,000 tons



The Lehigh Valley Rail Road's coal plant at South Plainfield



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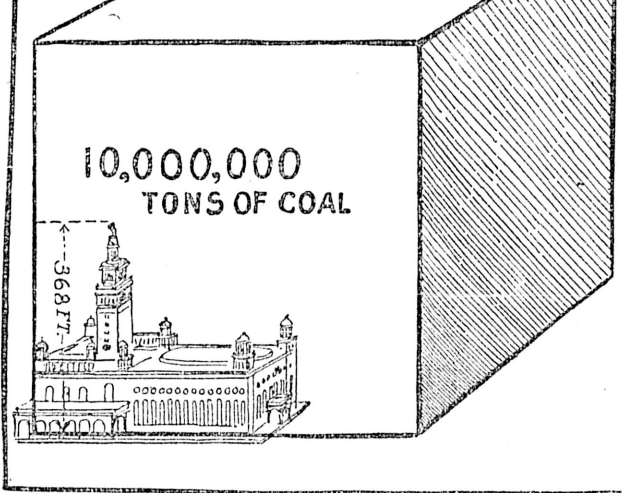


Diagram showing relation of anthracite coal stored, in comparison with Madison Square Garden

GREAT COAL SUPPLY OF COMPANIES TO SECURE COUNTRY FROM FAMINE

How the 10,000,000 tons of coal is said to be divided among the railroad companies:

Philadelphia and Reading	3,000,000
Lehigh Valley	2,000,000
Erie	2,000,000
Delaware and Hudson	1,000,000
Delaware, Lack, and Western	1,000,000
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.	1,000,000

Where mountains of coal are stored near New York, so far as admitted:

South Plainfield, N. J.	500,000
Rochelle Park, N. J.	250,000
South Amboy, N. J.	200,000
Hampton Junction, N. J.	200,000
Albany, Pa.	500,000
McClellan, Pa.	600,000

sengers. The men receive an advance of one cent an hour.

The patient motormen in the Minneapolis street cars are hereafter to be permitted to take a seat on certain portions of their run. The company has had the matter in mind for many months, but the difficulty in getting just the right sort of contrivance that will afford the motorman an easy seat, resting place, which can be tucked away handsily, led to delays. Now, however, the new combination stool, easy chair and shelf is ready for use, and it will be placed in every car this week.

A permanent exhibition of practical appliances to prevent accidents to operators of machines in factories has

delayed more or less at all coast ports because of inability to find seamen. The abundance of work ashore at good wages accounts in part for the inability to get deep water sailors. Almost every foreign ship arriving on the coast faces men desertion. The sailors preferring to work on land for better wages. With the approach of the home season, the beginning of fishing and canning in the North, the prospect is not good for getting men.

Chicago, Ill., cigarmakers' joint local unions have planned to buy a \$15,000 tract of land for the purpose of establishing a trade union cemetery. The principal object of this movement is to provide a resting place for members of this and other unions who die in childhood, away from family and friends. The cemetery will hold at least 5,000 graves and will be thrown open for members of other trades organizations.

A capitalist who has not revealed his identity has proposed to the secretary of the Associated Building Trades of Chicago, Ill., that if the local unions of the city will purchase a building site he will erect thereon a permanent labor temple to cost several hundred thousands of dollars. One plan is to establish a savings bank within the temple. It is expected that the plan will be proposed through the Federation of Labor.

The letter carriers of Canada have presented a strong memorial to the government asking for better pay. Time and time again this deserving body of men appealed to Sir Wm. Mulock to give them a chance to live comfortably, but Sir William, as minister of labor,

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are characteristic of the TRULY GOOD, even though in form and feature one might border somewhat on the homely.

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are some of the little things that save dressmakers and tailors a world of trouble. Twisted evenly—spooled carefully—free from knots, kinks and weak spots.



from 1896 to 1898, of 5 per cent from 1877 to 1879, of 8 per cent from 1883 to 1886, of 4 per cent from 1891 to 1894, and of 2 per cent from 1901. Comparison by districts showed that in London, where wages reached a high level at an early date, slow progress had been made, while wages at Belfast and on the Clyde had increased from 50 to 60 per cent since 1890. It was further noted that the bulk of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had made steady but not sensational progress, and that laborers had improved their wages at very nearly the same rate as the engineers.

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"Before you are admitted into the union in Canada you have to go before an examining board, and one of the first questions asked is: 'Why were you not a member of your union in the Old Country?' If not, they want to know the reason why. It is best for the me-

chanic to be a member. Trade unionism is a force to be reckoned with in the industrial life of the country, and is recognized as such by the employers as by the men themselves. Whenever a man presents himself for a job, the boss asks him whether he is in the union, and if not he sends him to make it right with the union officials before he gets a start.

"There is much better unity among the various unions in Canada than there is in this country. They support one another in every possible way."

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

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Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

The Glanders Outbreak

Hon. Sydney Fisher Fully Explains Reasons For Stringent Measures Adopted.

HON. Sydney Fisher, on being interviewed regarding the reported prevalence of glanders in horses in British Columbia, stated that the disease had, during the past fall and winter, affected a considerable number of horses in Vancouver and the Okanagan valley, while small isolated outbreaks had been detected and dealt with in various other parts of the Pacific province. He was of the opinion, however, that the disease was now under control, and that the measures adopted by his officers would shortly be successful in achieving its complete eradication.

Questioned as to the policy now followed the minister said that, after endeavoring for several years to deal in an effective manner with constantly increasing outbreaks of glanders, he had found it necessary in 1904 to ask Parliament to empower him to order the slaughter of all affected animals, including those which reacted to the mallein test without showing clinical symptoms, and to pay compensation for them at the rate of two-thirds of the actual value of the animal when in a state of health, such value, however, being limited in the case of ordinary horses, to \$150, and in the case of pure bred horses, to \$300.

Previous to the inauguration of this policy, a system of testing and retesting contact horses with mallein had been tried for some time, but had been found ineffective in stopping the spread of the disease. Since the adoption of the new plan satisfactory progress has been made, and while the expense is likely to be heavy for a heavy year, he has no doubt that, by consistently following the present methods, most gratifying results will eventually be obtained.

The system pursued is as follows: When the presence of glanders is detected in a stable, the diagnosis is generally verified by the mallein test, although this is not in all cases necessary. If the disease is shown to be undoubtedly glanders, all horses which have been in contact with affected animals are submitted to the mallein test, those which react being slaughtered, while those which show, under test, no evidence of disease, are, after a short period of probation, released from all restrictions. The infected premises are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the owners are recommended to take every possible precaution in introducing new stock.

There is a provision in the regulations whereby the owners of animals which react, but show no clinical symptoms, may, on forfeiting all compensation, retain reactors under quarantine for subsequent tests. Such animals must, however, be slaughtered, if continuing to react, within four months of the first test.

The minister further stated that a considerable percentage of horses which respond slightly to the first test, subsequently cease altogether to react. For some time veterinary authorities have been divided as to whether such ceased reactors are really free from glanders or not, but the consensus of evidence obtained by his officers during the extensive testing operations which have now been carried on for several years, is to the effect that many of these horses remain affected with the disease in a latent form, and are capable of transmitting it to other animals, in this way causing fresh outbreaks. Such horses are especially dangerous on account of the tendency almost invariably shown by owners to dispose of them at the first available opportunity, when falling into the hands of unsuspecting persons, they frequently introduce the disease among their new stable companions.

Questioned as to the efficiency of the mallein test, Mr. Fisher stated that the highest veterinary authorities were agreed that mallein was a most reliable diagnostic agent, and that in at least 98 per cent of the animals tested, it could be depended upon to demonstrate the existence of non-existence of glanders. In proof of this statement, the minister cited the experience in Great Britain, where a strong effort is being made by horse owners to bring about the introduction of the policy now followed in Canada, instead of that now in force, which provides for the slaughter of only such horses as show clinical symptoms. Under the latter policy, in spite of all efforts, the number of horses killed each year shows a steady increase.

A MILLION NEEDLES

COULD NOT INFLECT THE TORTURE WOMEN SUFFER FROM HEADACHES

Headache is not in itself a disease, but a symptom or accompaniment of other diseases, principally those of the stomach, liver and bowels, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Liver Trouble, Bad Blood, Female Complaints, General Debility and Weakness. Headache is common to both sexes, but more frequently affects females.

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removes the cause of the headache, and not only does this but it also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

"I was troubled with headache for a number of years, but could get nothing to help me. I procured a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and finding it was doing me so much good, I got two more. I am now fully cured and think there is nothing in the world like Burdock Blood Bitters for headache."

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crease, no progress whatever being made in the work of eradication.

The following extract from a review of the report of the British board of agriculture, which appeared in the London Lancet on July 15 last, voices clearly the opinion of the best authorities in Britain.

"Glanders is admitted on the increase, and it is true that some radical measures were taken to control the disease."

In 1894 there were only 502 outbreaks reported, but in 1904 these had increased to 1,522, and 2,658 horses were killed as glandered. More power ought certainly to be given to the veterinary inspectors to test the in-contact horses with mallein, as by this agent an almost infallible diagnosis can be made within 24, or at most 48 hours. The expense, although great the first year, would not be excessive if allowed to spread over a period of years; and where a preventable disease, which also causes the deaths of numbers of human beings each year, is concerned, the cost ought certainly not to be considered too seriously as the reason why it should not be taken thoroughly in hand."

"The most serious source of danger to

gives off a large bubble of air, evidently enclosed under great pressure.

While the transmutation of elements at will is still a dream, the alkali metals have given J. J. Thomson a suggestion of control of the change. Emission from these metals in light has been long known, and he has now shown that they give off slow electrons, or Beta rays, even in darkness, and that the process is greatly influenced by light, heat and chemical forces. These act as detonators, splitting up atoms which have become unstable.

This atomic breaking up is thought to be going on in all matter, with the emitting of enormous energy, and it is calculated that if the action extends throughout the earth, the emission by every atom of an electron once in a thousand million years, would account for the earth's internal heat. The atomic modification may explain the "fatigue" of platinum and other substances after long incandescence.

The degree to which solids slowly intermix is one of the recent surprising discoveries. A New Zealand teacher mentions the dark patches which appear opposite the steel winding stems on the inside of silver watch-cases forty or fifty years old, tests showing that these patches are iron, which has vaporized, dissolved in the silver, and diffused into the solid metal.

Still more remarkable is an instance of the penetration of carbon into porcelain. Fresh pencil marks are easily removed from an old porcelain writing tablet, but some notes written forty years

ago have sunk into the tablet to considerable depth and cannot be erased.

In a simple German method for copying manuscripts or printed matter, the object is placed face upward on a table, and a mirror is arranged above it at an angle of 45 degrees. The reflection is focused in the camera in the usual way. A smooth-surface bromide or negative paper is used instead of a glass plate, and the picture shows white letters on a dark background. With proper exposure and development, a positive print is unnecessary, the characters being as legible as black or white.

The extremely sensitive galvanometer devised a short time ago by Herr Einthoven, a German electrician, consists of a silvered quartz fiber stretched between the poles of a strong electromagnet, the passage of the faintest current moving this fiber in the direction of the lines of the magnet field. The movement can be measured directly by a microscope or recorded by photography. The new instrument will measure the millionth of an ampere, and a suggested use is for studying the electric currents of the human nerves. Muscular contractions of the heart had been already shown to vary the electrical resistance of the organ. It is now claimed that electric waves corresponding to the beating of the heart have been photographed, the electric phenomena continually altering, and it is predicted that we may be able to record the state of a person's health or the phases of hysteria or other nervous disorders, or to plot the wailing and fretfulness of a peevish child.

Magnetized places—spots attracting iron like the lodestone—are often noticed in volcanic rocks. They have been ascribed by Folgeraiter to lightning, but he knew of no magnetized rocks that had been tested before the lightning struck. An instance has now been described. Two investigators had been testing rocks near Mount Etna, when, during a September night, lightning fused a telephone wire from which an insulated earth wire ran along a basaltic wall, which had previously shown scarcely a trace of magnetism. Next morning the stones of the wall were strongly magnetic for five inches on both sides of the wire, the polarity indicating that the current passed upward.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder (dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

As a ballstone melts in water it

SCENE OF THE RECENT MINE HORROR IN FRANCE



the Canadian horses lies in the continuous importation of infected animals from the western states. While inspection at the boundary is enforced, it is, in many cases, impossible to detect the existence of glanders without the existence of non-existence of glanders. In proof of this statement, the minister cited the experience in Great Britain, where a strong effort is being made by horse owners to bring about the introduction of the policy now followed in Canada, instead of that now in force, which provides for the slaughter of only such horses as show clinical symptoms. Under the latter policy, in spite of all efforts, the number of horses killed each year shows a steady increase.

In many states of the union no serious attempt is made by the authorities to deal in an effective way with outbreaks of glanders, and as a result a good deal of private testing is carried on, the reactors being subsequently disposed of as soon as possible. As such horses are sold at a sacrifice, they are as a rule quickly picked up, and there is no doubt that some of them were brought into Canada either by persons ignorant as to their true condition or unscrupulous enough to run the risk of having them pass inspection at the boundary before the disease had developed sufficiently to admit of its existence being detected by ordinary methods.

Another serious danger lies in the facility with which, under modern conditions of transportation, numbers of horses may be moved from place to place. While in communities where new horses are but seldom introduced, immunity from glanders may be long enjoyed, there is always serious risk in any place where the supply of horses is obtained from outside points.

The business activity which now prevails throughout the Dominion and the consequent greatly increased demand for horse flesh, are responsible for many serious outbreaks in districts where glanders was formerly unknown. It is not at all uncommon for the inspectors to find a cauld of infective centres which can be directly traced to a consignment of horses originating in some distant part of the country, and this in spite of the fact that the animals may have undergone careful clinical inspection prior to shipment.

Referring to alleged dissatisfaction with the work of his officers, the minister replied that there had undoubtedly been some irritation shown by horse owners and others, who complained that the slaughter of diseased horses was not in all cases necessary, and that individuals were being subjected to serious loss and inconvenience through having their animals killed.

Mr. Fisher thought that this feeling was largely due to the fact that the people of British Columbia had, fortunately for themselves, never experi-

HUDSON BAY VETERAN DEAD

Pioneer of Manitoba Passes Away at Winnipeg.

The death occurred at Winnipeg on Friday morning last of John Balsillie, says the Free Press. The late Mr. Balsillie was a native of St. Andrews, Scotland, and came to Port Garry in 1858, in the service of the Hudson's Bay company. For nearly a quarter of a century he held responsible positions in the great fur company's service, first as assistant of the land department. Mr. Balsillie was one of the last of the old Hudson's Bay regime of the time when Lord Strathcona, as Donald A. Smith, controlled the destinies of the company in the trying times prior to, during, and immediately subsequent to the transfer of the seriously asserted title of the Gentlemen Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay to the absolute ownership of the whole of what is now the Canadian west.

A skilled accountant and a man intimately acquainted with the great business interests of the Hudson's Bay company, Mr. Balsillie was to a great extent closely in touch with almost all the commercial and political movements of particular consequence in the early days.

Mrs. Balsillie died in the early seventies. One of his sons is an officer in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and is stationed on the Mackenzie river within the Arctic circle. Two daughters and one son also survive him.

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We don't do this as a matter of amusement or philanthropy, but because it is to our interest to do so. We know that the sufferer from piles, tormented and driven almost crazy by this wretched trouble, will find such immediate relief that he will go at once to his druggist and buy a box and get well.

We know that we have got the greatest remedy in the world for piles, and we are ready and willing to stand or fall by the verdict of those who make the trial. We have been doing this for some years now and we never yet have had occasion to regret it.

And the remedy at the drug store is just as good as the sample we send out. As, for instance, here is a man who got such immediate relief from the sample that he at once bought a box. Was it just as good? Undoubtedly, since it cured him after all sorts and kinds of things had failed. And it wasn't one of those simple cases of a few years' standing—it had existed 50 years.

Here is a sample of the kind of letters we get every day and we don't have to ask for them:

"Friend, I will write to tell what good your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I used your sample, and it did me so much good I went and got two boxes, and I used one and I am another man altogether. I have no pain, no piles, and I have been troubled with them for over 50 years, and could find no relief till now, thanks to your timely cure. Use my name if it will do you any good. Isaac Smith, Wharton, New York."

Pyramid Pile Cure is for sale at every druggist's at 50 cents a box, or, if you would like to try a sample first, you will receive one by return mail by sending your name and address to The Pyramid Drug Company, 2101 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

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they are the best that money and long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Turkeys, etc., ask for the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Fountain Saloon, corner Government and John street, to Job Foster. Dated this 15th day of March, 1906. GEORGE EDWARD SMITH.

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Unalika, Queen or City of Topeka, April 18, 23, 28, May 3. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

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The Revival of Monogram Fashions

EMBROIDERED BELTS AND THE BUCKLES THEY BEAR



Linen Embroidered with Dots and Monogram

A Great Monogram for its only Decoration

The Newest Handbags Are of Linen

An Envelope Bag of Linen

NOT for years has the fashion of bedecking every sort of thing with initials—separate and distinct, or even into a more or less intricate monogram—been followed to the extent that it is this spring. Probably the craze for making any and everything of linen is responsible for it in a measure, but, at any rate, the fever is raging fiercely at present, and the "woman with the needle" is investing everything she possesses with the very personal touch of a monogram.

As a result, the most ingenious twisting and combining of letters have been invented, whereby the monogram, although carried boldly before you, yields up its secret only to those initiated in its code, or to those who know just what to look for.

For the smaller articles—especially for those interesting new wrist and hand bags—the monogram usually resolves itself into the three initials, not a mono-

gram at all, but a more satisfactory substitute where the object marked is small enough to be inconspicuous. These bags, by the way, are interesting enough to boast a paragraph all to themselves. They came out in white originally, just as everything of linen has, but colors are rapidly gaining a hearing, plenty of bags being made out of the same linen as the suit, the letters, or monogram, embroidered in exactly the same shade. They are more serviceable, of course, in color, yet the white ones may be cleaned easily with any of the good preparations which are used upon canvas shoes popular again this year.

Some of the most stunning of the new linen parasols have no decoration at all, except a great monogram in one panel. For this purpose, the most involved forms are used, the more impossible to read the better. These are usually done upon white parasols.

Such monogram work is rather expensive to have done, but the linen panels can be got already cut and ready to be embroidered, and then made up at much less cost. Putting the cover onto

the frames, however, is rather too difficult a task for any but a professional to undertake.

The work can even be done upon the made-up parasol, opening it out until the cover is taut, and securing the handle in some sort of a clamp, so that the parasol is made practically immovable for your work. This is much the cheapest way of getting the parasol up, for frames covered with plain linen come for very little—probably not so much as the cost of putting on a frame which will be

Even workbags—those new ones of linen—have initials or monogram set upon the side; and some odd belts have a little pocket set on one side, with the monogram embroidered upon the flap.

Upon lingerie, monogram-marking is amounting to a positive fad. And upon handkerchiefs, the quaintest effects are got by the blocking out, in a delicate shade of color, a place for the monogram, the letters themselves and a lot of accompanying scroll work—everything light, and executed with the utmost delicacy, of course—done in the finest of white threads.

In jewelry, the fashion has expressed itself in a score of ways, one of the most interesting being a round bit of silver, blocked with the initials cut in cabalistic fashion deep into the surface, each letter tortured out of all resemblance to itself, looking like some Eastern character, but when you know what it is, staring at you.

Books containing horrible pictures and stories have no place in the nursery, now or later. Many a nervous child is kept awake at night by thinking of some ugly picture or story he has heard or seen during the day. It is here that ignorant nursery-maids do much harm. Except for dress occasions or afternoon wear, white dresses are usually have to be discarded. A little old girl may wear simple gingham dresses having a narrow white frill at throat and wrists and still look dainty. Little boys of this age now wear short trousers, of colored gingham in the morning, and of some white material in the afternoon.

Play, or "comers," are now a good deal of play. Children of this age should be put into night drawers, wearing cotton ones in summer and flannel ones, either with or without feet, in winter. Corded waists are also generally used at this time. It is well to have the little girls' waists made with a slight fullness.

Children aged two years and a half can usually do with three regular meals a day, but if they do not seem satisfied or stop gaining in weight on these three meals, the plan given in the last chapter should be followed until the baby is three years old.

The following plan is often used at this time:

7 A. M.—The juice of an orange, glass of milk, glass of cereal, glass of milk, and twice a week a soft-boiled or cod-liver egg.

12 M.—Cup of mutton, chicken, or beef broth, very finely cut rare steak, roast beef, macaroni or rice, or half a well-baked potato, bread and butter, and for dessert stewed or baked fruit, boiled custard, junket, or once a week vanilla ice cream.

5:30-6 P. M.—A large cup of milk and well-cooked cereal, and piece of sweet-baked or milk toast.

Appropriate Buckles for Wash Belts

EVERYBODY who handles a needle with any degree of skill is hard at it these days, embroidering linens, hats, and other things. Linen hasn't abated in the slightest degree, and the tentative introduction of the delicately colored linens in place of nothing but all white has furnished excuse for a hundred pretty conceits in the way of belts to match, or belts of white lined with a tint of the color.

For the most part, all-white belts are affected, partly because white is so popular; largely, though, because they are the easiest to keep in the perfect order that is required of every tiny detail of dress.

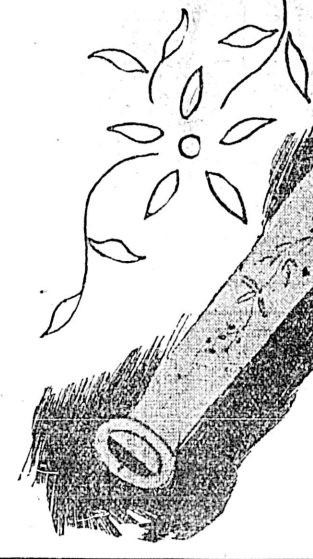
Most of them are made rather wide in the back, shaping down to just about the right width to fit into the buckle in front, although a few are the narrow width—or the wide—all the way round. But a belt that must be crushed down into the buckle gets stringy in almost no time, so that those narrower in front are a long way more satisfactory.

Shadow work decorates more belts than does any other stitch—it's so easy to do! But eyelet work is upon the prettiest of all. Most of those which come from over the sea, and which set the styles, have eyelets scattered over them, sometimes the whole design made up of them, sometimes blind embroidery alternating with them and accentuating their decorative charm.

Combinations of blind and eyelet work are the most satisfactory of all—to open a design may show the belt of the skirt (even that huge safety pin which so many women are slaves to) through in an ugly fashion.

Of course, blind work is good, with or

Design for Embroidering a Linen Belt



Blind and Eyelet Work Combined

without eyelets; and, by the way, it is always padded rather heavily.

Where a color is used—a pale blue linen belt, for instance, which matches the pale blue linen suit—the embroidery is done in the same shade exactly. And very little color work on white is used; an occasional white belt, done in Hardanger or in a queer Eastern design, is made effective and unusual by being worked in an odd shade of red or one of those dull—almost dark—blues. But these are the rare excep-

tions to the one-tone rule.

That is in linen, however. In silk, those wonderful Japanese belts, which came into fashion in the winter, are even more popular now than they were then. Some of them have characteristic Japanese figures—cherry blossoms, lotus leaves, even dragons—embroidered in all white for their decoration; but many are got up in the brilliant coloring of the East, kept brilliant, yet mysteriously softened to suit western tastes.

Even belts must need now to the yoke of embroidery—white belting more usual, of course, and more often embroidered with tiny, isolated figures in all white than touched with colors. An occasional belt breaks over the rule, and shows the embroidery done in a color, or in white upon color.

Buckles are various! A thousand new kinds are popping up on every hand. Clit is it proper to say "gold" when its price proves conclusively, even if its look doesn't, that it is the most diagrammatic imitation of gold, although it doesn't tarnish? and nickel are popular, as are enameled buckles

of every sort, from the famous peacock feather down to soft gray and white dull enameled buckles made to keep pace with the popularity of gray this spring.

Even bead buckles are used, although very sparingly, and are evincing their present popularity alluringly in buckle form.

But many popular of all is mother-of-pearl. Nine out of ten girls have a buckle of it—square or oblong, oval or round, even a square standing on one point, as though on tiptoe.

Once in a hundred buckles you happen upon one which shows the love of embroidery developed into a mania. For over a foundation of wood or bone is stretched linen heavily embroidered in some tiny, bold design. And perhaps embroidered linen buttons trim the back, or gold and silver buckles are used less often than these simpler, more summery-looking things.

The design is just the right size for applying to a belt. It may be worked in blind, eyelet or shadow embroidery. A scallion may finish both sides, although the more usual finish is a narrow hem.

years it has been the custom for a young girl and her escort to walk side by side in the evening instead of arm in arm, but lately it is becoming more the mode for a gentleman to offer his arm at night; so that at present it is correct for a lady to either walk head-on, her escort or to accept his arm, if he offers it. Society sanctions both customs, but a gentleman never takes a lady's arm; this is an unpardonable rudeness.

It is not allowable for a man to bring a friend to call upon any lady of his acquaintance without first asking her permission to do so, no matter how intimate he may happen to be with the family.

There is another little point that marks the well-bred man—he never remains seated when ladies are standing.

do chine is another way of lavishing handwork.

But perhaps the most unusual scarf of all is made of gossamer liberty cloth, with bits of clumsy lace inset into it.

Black shares honors with white, but it is usually lightened with glittering black spangles, or embroidered in a heavy, rich way.

The Proper Care of a Child of Two Years

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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FROM the twenty-fourth to the thirtieth month many sentences and words are usually added to the child's vocabulary, so that by the time he is two and a half years old he can say almost everything. If by this time he does not talk at all, but still makes use of the sign language, there is some cause to fear that he is a mute.

At this age the child generally becomes much attached to his "Mother Goose," and will like to be shown the pictures and hear the rhymes. Some children are especially bright at learning the rhymes for acting.

While it is very wrong to overstimulate the little brain, it will do no harm now to spend a quarter or a half hour every day in teaching him some of the little kindergarten finger plays and al-

lowing him to have the early kindergarten gifts, one at a time, to play with. He will in this way learn to know his colors early by and by to count, in a pleasant and natural manner.

If the baby shows the least interest in music it should be early encouraged, many children at this age carry a tune exceedingly well, and take the greatest delight in singing to themselves.

It is well to teach children just before bedtime, when their little brains should be preparing for the night's rest. Choose the early morning or else the time directly after the morning nap, when the child is in a good mood, and never keep it up long enough to tire the child.

All children should know the delights of a sand table. In this position, let the little one play there to his heart's content. If there is no back yard, sand tables may be purchased for use in the nursery, and little tin sets of sand

molds to go with them. When one cannot afford a regular sand table a homemade wooden trough, or even an old tin can filled with sand, may be used instead.

Expensive mechanical toys are entirely out of place in the nursery. A child soon tires of them, and either wants to pull them to pieces to see how they are made to go, or else will leave them neglected for some simpler toy. At Christmas it is always a good plan to put a few of the toys received then away and bring them out, one by one, at different times during the year.

Even at this early age the baby can be taught to pick up his toys, or at least assist in doing so, when he is through playing with them. This habit of being tidy might just as well be formed now as later. Neither should the baby be allowed to wilfully break his playthings nor tear his books.

Books containing horrible pictures and stories have no place in the nursery, now or later. Many a nervous child is kept awake at night by thinking of some ugly picture or story he has heard or seen during the day. It is here that ignorant nursery-maids do much harm. Except for dress occasions or afternoon wear, white dresses are usually have to be discarded. A little old girl may wear simple gingham dresses having a narrow white frill at throat and wrists and still look dainty. Little boys of this age now wear short trousers, of colored gingham in the morning, and of some white material in the afternoon.

Play, or "comers," are now a good deal of play. Children of this age should be put into night drawers, wearing cotton ones in summer and flannel ones, either with or without feet, in winter. Corded waists are also generally used at this time. It is well to have the little girls' waists made with a slight fullness.

Children aged two years and a half can usually do with three regular meals a day, but if they do not seem satisfied or stop gaining in weight on these three meals, the plan given in the last chapter should be followed until the baby is three years old.

The following plan is often used at this time:

7 A. M.—The juice of an orange, glass of milk, glass of cereal, glass of milk, and twice a week a soft-boiled or cod-liver egg.

12 M.—Cup of mutton, chicken, or beef broth, very finely cut rare steak, roast beef, macaroni or rice, or half a well-baked potato, bread and butter, and for dessert stewed or baked fruit, boiled custard, junket, or once a week vanilla ice cream.

5:30-6 P. M.—A large cup of milk and well-cooked cereal, and piece of sweet-baked or milk toast.

So many mothers make a great mistake by giving their children potato meals, and a great deal of solid food. Potatoes contain a great deal of starch and cannot be well digested by young children. It is best to wait until the child is two and half years old before giving it at all, and then it should be very thoroughly baked and mashed with a fork, a tiny piece of butter and a little salt added.

Women's Ways of Earning Money

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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OF the best actresses on the stage, and one of the oldest living today, advises a young girl who wants to get into the dramatic profession, that she is entirely new to her, to attend a preparatory school, and she suggests that no girl should take this first step unless she has shown decided talent for acting.

She says it is not a bad idea to join a good stock company, for there is nothing so advancing as actual experience obtained before the public, where the performances are by professionals as business in hand. It is difficult to get into a good stock company, but she introduced to the manager, or ask for an interview. Keep asking until you get it. Sometimes you will have a trial, sometimes for an actor, and sometimes for a manager.

The salary will be small to begin with, but the student will make much of it. She can gain an enormous amount of experience by observing how others treat their parts.

Each manager has his own rules as to salaries. From playing for experience alone the money received runs into thousands, as all know.

"To win fame," says Mrs. W. G. Jones, of New York, "requires much magnetism. Because of the lack of magnetism many good actors fail, while a little girl who knows little besides her role, may carry her audience by storm, simply because of her personal magnetism."

Another professional in this art declares that voice and physical ability to express a variety of emotions, nervous force, imaginative faculty, dramatic training, as well as training in elocution and carriage, are necessary qualifications for an actor.

one begins her career in this profession the better. Often experience supplies the place of natural talent, and theater a woman takes up this work as a profession the more natural talent she must have to succeed.

To be an architect, of course it is necessary to attend some kind of an architectural school. In some of the Christian Associations an elementary course can be obtained free. From these classes pupils can go to schools of architecture for a few years.

In order to make original designs one must know what has been made in the past, and a woman who is simply enters an architect's office and turns out to be a good tracer, there is some danger, if she does not progress further; but if she had a training first, an architect's office is a step ahead.

The student will work continually and advance gradually. Three hundred dollars will pay for a year in a first-class school, and a woman is a limited field for women in this profession, especially in planning for dwellings. Men acknowledge this.

Miss Alice J. Hands, an architect of renown, says that after a woman has secured technical training, there is no opening wedge to the money-making world like becoming identified with some well-established firm of architects.

For compensation an architect usually receives for services for designs and superintendence of construction 5 per cent. of the cost of the building. This rate varies sometimes, reaching as high as 10 per cent. Clerks and draughtsmen receive about \$15 a week, while a chief draughtsman will get from \$30 to \$50 a week. If a woman wants to learn this business, and there are schools near her, the best way would be for her to apply to some architect to take her into his office.

Some branches of this work is color and perspective drawing. Some women work at this and charge by the piece. It is well, when one is far enough advanced, to enter the competition that are offered for plans of public buildings.

The Etiquette That Women Expect From Men

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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A GOOD face, a good address, a good dress are all so many points in the game of life of which each man of sense and honor should be proud to possess in a man's make-up. Only a millionaire can afford to wear a shabby coat, and even he, if he be well bred, will not do so except in the privacy of his own apartments.

When a young man first begins to go about there are certain little points that he must observe. He must be clean, and he must be well dressed. He must be able to hold his own in a crowd, and he must be able to take care of himself in a man's make-up. Only a millionaire can afford to wear a shabby coat, and even he, if he be well bred, will not do so except in the privacy of his own apartments.

No man who is a gentleman ever smokes in the presence of ladies without first asking if they object. He should always allow a woman to precede him in going through a door, which he holds open for her whenever possible, rolling up or down stairs, or on nearly every occasion when she is in his company.

When he escorts ladies to the theatre or a concert he lets them pass in front, and after joining them he takes the lead for a moment, gets the programmes, and gives the coupons to the usher, after which he falls behind his companions in walking down the aisle. But if, as is sometimes the case, no usher is to be found near the entrance, then the man of the party should precede the ladies down the aisle until the usher comes to his assistance or the seats are found. And naturally, when he is escorting ladies, it would be an unpardonable rudeness for him to go out between the acts.

In walking down the aisle of a church, on the contrary, he always follows the ladies to the pew.

tween four and six in the afternoon or after eight in the evening, arriving not later than nine o'clock. If it is a young man's first call at a house, or a call made in return for hospitality, he should ask to see the ladies, sending up one card for each by the servant, unless he is at once ushered into the drawing room where the family are seated.

When he calls upon a feminine friend who chances to be visiting a lady who is an absolute stranger to him, he must not, nevertheless, forget to ask for the hostess and send up a card for her as well as the one for his special friend, if he wishes to be considered well bred.

In all large cities a man never thinks of calling upon any woman in the evening, with the possible exception of a near relative or very old friend, unless he puts on evening dress—that is, the conventional dress suit with long-tailed coat, low-cut vest, and white lawn tie. Over this he can wear either a sack overcoat of medium length intended for general use, or one of the black invincible cape coats that are especially made to accompany evening dress.

fact, almost any overcoat will do, always provided it is black and long enough to cover the tails of the "claw-hammer" coat. A silk hat is always worn with evening dress, but in summer a Panama can take its place.

On being informed that the ladies are at home, the man of the party should enter the hall, when he has finished his call he says farewell to his hostess at the door of the drawing room, gets for her as into his overcoat, and lets himself out of the door. It is not considered good form for a man to prolong an evening call much after ten or half past.

A man who is invited to a ball or dinner party should wear exactly the same costume as when making evening calls, except that at a ball he wears patent-leather pumps and white gloves.

It is not good form to go to an afternoon reception, tea or a wedding, which takes place either at "high noon" or in the afternoon in a business suit; all these functions require a frock coat, white waistcoat and gray striped trousers. A silk hat must always be worn with a frock coat, and the tie should be

of the Astor variety, either of white or gray. The gloves should be gray or tan. At a tea or afternoon reception the right-hand glove is always removed before entering the drawing room, for it would be considered in very bad taste for a man to shake hands with his hostess with a gloved hand.

At a formal dinner party the young man must offer his right arm to the lady whom he has been asked to take to dinner. He must make himself agreeable to her throughout the meal. He is also privileged to talk to his neighbor on the left, even if his hostess has had no opportunity of introducing them.

A gentleman rarely offers his arm to a lady when walking with her on the street in the daytime, unless she is very old or feeble from sickness or in some way in need of his support. For several

years it has been the custom for a young girl and her escort to walk side by side in the evening instead of arm in arm, but lately it is becoming more the mode for a gentleman to offer his arm at night; so that at present it is correct for a lady to either walk head-on, her escort or to accept his arm, if he offers it. Society sanctions both customs, but a gentleman never takes a lady's arm; this is an unpardonable rudeness.

It is not allowable for a man to bring a friend to call upon any lady of his acquaintance without first asking her permission to do so, no matter how intimate he may happen to be with the family.

There is another little point that marks the well-bred man—he never remains seated when ladies are standing.

The Summer Girl's Scarf

NOW that summer is at hand, scarves, with its been worn, are fully popular all winter, are gaining a new interest.

The prettiest of all show handwork, some exquisite ones of crepe de chine in a pastel tint, embroidered heavily with the fashion of old-time crepe shawls, but done with soft, thin silk that packs together instead of the old-fashioned thick silk, whose every thread showed an aggressive individuality.

Only the ends are embroidered, and those are done in vines or sprigs which blossom all the way up and end with a charming disregard for any other spray that results in an artistic disarray.

Have your scarf "amped in white if it is, as it should be, a delicate shade, and embroidered so that even those faint lines are lost, padding rather heavily.

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Society News and Gossip of the Drawing Rooms

On Wednesday afternoon, Rev. P. T. Tapscott officiated at a very pretty wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Grace Andrews, daughter of Mr. E. W. Andrews, Victoria West, and Captain Fred Griffith of the steamship "Henrietta," of Vancouver.

The church was prettily decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride, with palms and beautiful wild lilies which were used in great abundance.

During the ceremony, the choir of which Miss Andrews has been a valued member for a number of years sang a pretty bridal chorus.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Martha Andrews, wore a pretty going away dress of grey ladies cloth trimmed with Nile green taffeta and hat to match. The bridesmaid also wore a pretty street costume. Mr. George Andrews supported the groom. After a short honeymoon spent in the Sound cities, Captain and Mrs. Griffith will make their home in Vancouver.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized by Rev. W. L. Clay at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bland, Toronto street, on Monday, when Mrs. Bland's sister Miss Elizabeth Chalk was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas Frederick Salmon, of England. The bride who was dressed in a handsome pearl gray street costume with hat to match was attended by Miss Mallett, who wore a pretty voile gown. The bride carried a magnificent shower bouquet of bride roses and maiden hair ferns. The bridesmaid wore a blush gown and veil. The groom was supported by Mr. J. A. Bland. After the ceremony, the company which consisted of only of relatives and immediate friends of the contracting parties sat down to a sumptuous wedding repast. The drawing room where the ceremony took place was beautifully adorned with wild lilies and graceful asparagus fern fronds. The table was sweet with daffodils and masses of lilies prettily arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Salmon will at once take up housekeeping on Pandora street.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown, Mrs. Ashdown, two daughters, and son are a party belonging to the prairie capital who have been spending the winter in California and who spent a day or two en route home last week. Like so many from Winnipeg, Mr. Ashdown is delighted with Victoria and regrets that they did not spend their holiday here instead of in the south, where the weather was anything but delightful. They left for home on Tuesday.

Miss Rita McTavish was amongst the Victorians who went to the terminal City to spend an Easter holiday. Miss McTavish made the trip by the Princess Victoria on Thursday. She will be the guest of her friend, Miss Irvine, and expects to remain about two weeks.

Mr. Jack Yale Simpson, who has spent the past two years under the C.P.R. engineers, Marmet and Walby, at the C.P.R. hotel work leaves today for Revelstoke, where he takes a position under the engineer of the same firm there.

Hon. Richard McBride and Captain Tatlow spent several days of the past week in Vancouver.

Miss McMillan, of the Broad street shorthand school, went to Vancouver on Thursday to spend the holidays with friends there, but expects to return early next week.

The many friends of Mrs. Edward Dickinson, of this city, who have recently undergone a severe operation in the women's ward of the Children's hospital, San Francisco, will be pleased to know that she is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Her daughter, Miss Mabel Dickinson, is head nurse of the said ward. She has passed several examinations there very creditably, and has now but a few months to serve before graduating.

One of the interesting events to look forward to for May 1 and 2 is the "Carnival of Books and Bookmakers," which is to be held under the auspices of the Kings' Daughters in the Assembly Hall during these two days. Mrs. R. B. McKinnon, who is the originator and manager of the undertaking, is estimating all arrangements looking to the success of it well advanced. A feature that promises to be of much interest to the younger class of those attending is the Maypole dance, which will be given by several little girls under the management of Mrs. Simpson. The different booths will be in charge of young ladies dressed in costumes to represent the names given to the booths. Some of these are the following: "Vanity Fair," "Thackeray," will sell fancy articles; "House of Seven Gables," Hawthorne, will be reception room; "Golden House," Dudley Warner, will be utilized for jollies, which will be sealed in envelopes and will cost 25c each; "Knickerbocker Cottage," Washington Irving, will contain delicious eatables; "Little Brownies," Palmer Cox, toothbrushes, candies; "Sesame and Lilies," Ruskin, will have flowers; "Old Oaken Bucket," Woodworth, ice cream; "Over the Tea Cups," Oliver Wendell Holmes, will dispense tea. This will be in charge of the ministering circle of Kings' Daughters, "Old Curiosity Shop," Dickens, will have a loan collection presided over by Little Nell and grandfather; "World of Chance," Howell, several young ladies' fortune tellers; "Cherry Tree and Orange Tree" will have packages containing a medley of articles, all in parcels resembling the fruit mentioned; "Tam O' Shanter," Burns, will have short cake; "Idylls of the King" will have electric light shades, place cards, and cards etc.; "Our Mutual Friend," Dickens, will have a beautiful wedding cake; "The Old Curiosity Shop," Dickens, will have a beautiful wedding cake.

On Saturday of last week Mrs. W. A. Lawson, of Pandora avenue, made a charming hostess at a delightful function which she gave in honor of her sister, Miss Connie O. Sullivan, who is married with Mr. James Hunter, formerly of this city, but now manager of the firm of Rittner and Leiser, Vancouver, takes place next week. During the earlier part of the afternoon the guests all indulged in an enjoyable card game. At its conclusion all repaired to the tea room, where the prospective bride's health was drunk, and where, much to the surprise of her guests, who were expecting a shower of gifts, brought by her lady friends, who were present, suddenly fell at her feet. The tea tables were prettily decorated with tulle and choice cut flowers, which latter were in evidence throughout the other apartment.

Afternoon tea and entertainment to be given by the Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church at the residence of Mrs. James Forman, Beldor Street, promises to be all that could be desired for such a function, and all friends of the church and of the ladies are cordially invited to be present. Besides tea and refreshments they intend having the best of home made candy. The following well known ladies will contribute to the afternoon's entertainment by reciting vocal and instrumental numbers. Mrs. Weir, of Toronto, sister of Mrs. (Rev.) McRae, Mr. Moresby, Miss C. Spencer, Miss V. Hardie, Miss Jessie McKilligan, Miss Clara McGregor, Miss Jessie Potts, and possibly some others.

Miss Graham and Miss E. Homer are two young ladies from New West-

holiday, the guest of Mrs. Charles Wilson.

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THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HESKETH PRITCHARD.

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A THREE-CORNERED GAME.



It is not too much to say that there were two Don Q's. The one a sneering, vengeful, tiger-hearted brigand, who dealt in death, pain and blood-stained money; the other a charming, soft-spoken gentleman full of courtesy and culture. But one quality remained always apparent, whichever side of his character happened to be uppermost—the man was a most terrible enemy. "He knows no fear," wrote a prisoner of his on one occasion, "nor do I think he has ever known it. Yet he owns an imagination that cuts like a knife to the heart of things. It is this faculty of placing himself in the position of his foes that has so long enabled him to baffle all designs made against his liberty and his life."

But of this particular point in Don Q's character Don Felipe Majada thought not at all as he lay at ease in a long chair and gazed up at the glorious blue sky of Spain—that country which only smiles when the sun shines. An ultimatum had that morning arrived from Madrid which said that if Don Q. was not captured or effaced within seven days, the governorship would be given into more capable hands.

"Ah, most beautiful," said Don Felipe aloud, "life has many trials, but it is only when the heart is broken that one tastes despair."

The woman he addressed moved her fan a little faster. She looked handsome and defiant, this full-throated deep-bosomed Andalusian with magnificent sulky eyes.

"Have you no words, my Rosita?" he said again, with a piteous accent.

"What shall I say?" She raised her heavy eyelids. "How does one show despair? Does one grow fat upon it?"

"Do not mock me, I implore you!" continued Don Felipe. "It is on account of this carion bird of the sierra that I shall be thrust from my place. To-day I am one of the highest officials of the state, in seven days—caramba—I shall be—"

"Without money, position or credit," concluded Rosita.

"Unless I get rid of Don Q. within seven days!" Don Felipe repeated: Don Q.

"Don Q., mark you, Rosita, the abominable brigand who has defied all efforts to capture him since before I became governor, for years, for decades."

Rosita's lip curled, showing her pretty teeth.

"Some men would not accept defeat so easily," she remarked. "Sooner than that you would go single-handed into the sierra?"

"But think," she urged, still smiling, "how life will appear to you without money, position, honor, credit! Is it not worth the risk?"

"Ah, my most beautiful you do not understand!" he repeated helplessly. "You are far from understanding. This culture hates me. If I were in his grip!" He shuddered—"he would kill me. Not by an easy death. Rosita, by inches. He is a terrible man."

"He is at least a brave one."

"Brave?" echoed the governor. "He was born lacking the nerve of fear! He would face an entire army alone."

"Whereas you," she pointed her fan at him with a little mocking gesture, "would head the army in running away. Is it not so?"

The governor sat up, puffing out his cheeks, with some idea of protesting.

"Donna Rosita, you forget that I—"

She took the words from his lips, laughingly shaking her head.

"On the contrary, my Felipe, I remember that you—"

Don Felipe occupied himself in rolling another cigarette with care, reflecting meanwhile that he had made a false step in confiding the state of affairs to Rosita, towards whom his feelings, though strong, were so annoyingly divided. He half feared, half loved her. Long ago, in the early flush of his admiration, he had spoken of marriage; now he had not the smallest intention of binding himself irrevocably to that compelling will.

"What am I to do? You, who have so often counseled me, do not desert me now, my beloved! Tell me what I am to do."

"But why should I?"

"Because our destinies are bound together," he responded with fervor, hoping to pass an awkward point with a pretty paraphrase.

"That promise of marriage— you will fulfill it?" Her dark eyes flashed out on him.

"The day of Don Q's death, I swear it."

"Is that true?" Rosita asked, rising from her seat and standing over him.

"On the honor of a Majada."

"Perhaps this warrant was less satisfying than it sounded, but Donna Rosita accepted it. Her fan waved rapidly for a few moments.

"As you will not take my suggestion of going into the sierra—"

"Which is impossible!" interjected Don Felipe resolutely.

"We must turn to some trick to tempt Don Q. down into the plains—into your power," she continued.

Majada pursed his lips and shook his head in disappointment.

"Tricks have been tried times without number—and failed. No trap can tempt him," he asserted dolefully.

"Not if baited with a woman?" Rosita's splendid eyes looked coquettishly at him over the edge of her fan.

"But Don Q.—" he snapped his finger and thumb, "he cares no more than his own mountains even for beauty as glorious as yours!"

"That may be," she replied. "For all that I will tell you a plan by which you may draw the chief out of the sierra within three days."

"Then we can capture him easily."

"Yes—if you do exactly as I say," cried the governor. "Jewel of a Rosita! Are you sure you can perform this miracle?" She nodded, smiling.

"How, how?"

"By playing upon what is best in him."

"Best in him? He is a blood-thirsty ruffian."

"He has never harmed a woman."

"True, true."

"Your country house is empty. You must imprison me there—because I refuse to marry you."

"Oh!" commented Don Felipe, dubiously.

"I will implore the assistance of Don Q. by letter. He will come down in person to release me. I will tell him in the letter that you are sending some wine through the mountains, in the hope that he will intercept it, and so die, for the wine will

be poisoned. This you must also do, and so prove my good faith in the eyes of the chief."

"It is a magnificent plan, my Rosita, and worthy of you," exclaimed Don Felipe in genuine admiration.

"I have to conceal two or three score men in the gardens of the Casa de Segli—we will seize him."

"And you will remain governor," she added.

"With the most beautiful wife in Spain!" he gazed at her fervently.

So it came to pass that the letter of Donna Rosita de Rivero, which betrayed the plot of the convoy, of poisoned wine intended to fall into Don Q's hands, lit in his mind a cold and deadly fury against Don Felipe.

"This over-gorged carion would endeavor a second time to poison me!" he reflected. "Am I a rat or a dog that he should do this? He must be taught. He has imprisoned this girl, moreover. Yes, he must be taught."

So for many hours the chief brooded in his cave, for when time permitted he liked to consider every possibility of the game.

After these hours of silence, he went to a table that stood in a corner of his cave and began to write. They were but a few lines which ran somewhat as follows. He kissed the hand of the lovely Donna Rosita. He thanked her for the hint she sent him, and he would take steps for her deliverance on the coming Friday evening. He paused for a moment as if about to add more, then sealed the letter and called Robledo.

The young fellow came running up the pathway to the cave-mouth.

"Bring also Antonio," was the order.

Don Q. looked keenly from the worn, handsome face of Robledo to his companion's.

"I am about to trust you. I pray you may prove yourself worthy of the honor. I am about to put my life in your keeping. This letter must be put in the hands of the lady whom you will find detained at the Casa de Segli. Take care that by no chance it falls into the hands of Don Felipe Majada—my life would pay the penalty. You understand?"

"Yes, lord."

"Then go."

Don Q. looked after the man with that quiver of his drooping eyelids which with him betrayed amusement or anger. "A very meagre intellect," he muttered. "That insect will do exactly as I calculate; he will endeavor to betray me."

Then he turned to the second of his followers, who stood waiting meekly.

"For you, Robledo, I have a doable mission, the chief resumed in his soft sibilant tones. "Go down to the shine of San Pedro and beg one of the good fathers to come up into the mountains to the gorge of the torrent. Say that his presence will be urgently needed on Friday evening."

The sun had already passed overhead and was dropping in the fierce blue sky when the chief mounted his fragile frame on an ambling mule and led a body of his followers downward toward the plains. By many bridle paths they passed, over wild scrubby areas, through glimmering summer woods, until in the splendid glow of evening they came to where a rugged path wound and tumbled through the lower ravines. Here a charcoal burner rose from a thicket in which he had been crouching.

With his eyes on the ground he told of the passing of a convoy with wine for the Casa de Segli. That was 16 hours ago. He had kept watch ever since.

"We have secured the convoy. And the soldiers?" inquired Don Q.

"They also passed, my lord, in the dark before the dawn. I could count 60, but others went by in the gloom. There were more than 60."

"Good. You shall be rewarded, Tomas."

"And now, my children, forward. The soldiers will enjoy a quiet evening in the pleasant gardens of the Casa de Segli. We will not disturb them."

It was deep in the night in the streets of that white and ancient city where Don Felipe held office. The watchmen had just cried the hour with the facts that the night was black and the stars hidden, when six men in Indian file slipped noiselessly through the shadows under the sleeping houses, and paused by the wall of the governor's residence. Then the leader, drawing on more tightly his long muffling cloak, delivered an order or two, something flopped softly down from the balcony above, and a slender figure passed by a rope ladder into the window overhead.

History is uncertain as to whether it was a man or a woman who met him, but in any case, the accomplice—for Don Q. had friends everywhere, equally in the local courts of officials as in the huts of the goat-herds—holding the thin hand of the chief drew him through a passage or two, and left him before a high closed door.

Don Q. took from his belt a knife, turned the handle of the door, and walked in. A faint lamp burned beside the bed. The brigand stepped up into the circle of its light, and tapped the sleeper sharply on the ear.

The governor awoke.

"Do not presume to utter a sound," commanded Don Q.

The governor's face, bulged with terror, peered from the bedclothes.

"Rise at once and come with me," went on the urbane, inexorable voice. "Dress warmly for it is chilly in the mountains, and I should never forgive myself if you were to contract a pneumonia."

At the word "mountains" Don Felipe's jaw fell. He found his tongue at last, but the sound it sent forth was like the bleating of a kid.

"Wh—who are you?—I refuse to go with you."

"You will not, I am sure, do anything so rash as refuse. You cannot know that it is Don Q.'s shadow which lies across your face. Corpses of a scullion! Do not keep me waiting! My patience has its limits. I have ripped up a man for less."

Sunrise saw the governor woo-begone and chilled, bound on a pony with rough paces, mounting higher and ever higher into those sierra he had hitherto beheld only in terrified visions of the night.

This was Friday—what had happened? It was the day on which Don Q. had promised in his letter to deliver Donna Rosita. What was going to become of him, Felipe?

They encamped in the gorge of the Torrent, a remote and lonely spot, seldom trodden by the foot of man.

Soon a sibilant voice called from the choza.

"Bring the prisoner here, Robledo." And in a moment the governor stood transfixed under the heavy-lidded gaze of the great sequester.

"You are Don Felipe Majada?"

"The fat captive quaked and bowed. 'I have received some complaints of your conduct toward a lady,' went on Don Q. politely. 'I trust you will find yourself able to demolish these accusations.'

Don Felipe feebly shook his head.

"It pains me greatly," resumed the brigand, "to be obliged to touch on so delicate a subject, but I am grieved to understand that you have pestered a lady with your attentions. I trust for your own sake that gossip rather than truth lies at the root of these reports."

"They are false, señor," gasped Don Felipe in an agony of apprehension. "I swear they are false."

"Then how can you explain this?" demanded Don Q., landing him the letter that he and Donna Rosita had concocted together only four days earlier.

Malada read it, wagging his head and grimacing in sheer terror as he strove to speak.

"It is all false. She loves me!" he blurted at last.

"And the wine?" questioned Don Q. "Bring here a bottle, Robledo!"

It laid at his feet.

"Do you recognize this bottle?"

"No, no!" Majada almost screamed.

"Then will you gratify me by taking a glass with me. You appear overcome. A glass of good wine is a restorative." Don Q. urged with suave gravity. "Come, let us drink to our happy meeting."

"It is impossible! Hearken to me, señor. Have mercy on me!" and there on his knees with his hands stretched for mercy Don Felipe Don Felipe gave his rendering—the ancient rendering of Adam—of all that had passed between himself and Donna Rosita.

A long and heavy silence fell upon the group. Don Felipe exhausted by his efforts found himself crying dumbly. At last Don Q. spoke.

"This lady loves you?"

"She adores me! She would marry me in spite of myself," numbed the other.

"How fortunate for you."

"What do you mean?"

"That I am about to send for her, Don Felipe. If she loves you, she will come."

"It is impossible. My servants have her in charge."

"Take a pen and write to your major domo, or whoever happens to be in command at the Casa de Segli, ordering that the Señorita de Rivero be allowed to accompany the bearer of your letter. No more."

"I repeat," stammered Majada, "that it is impossible."

"How unlucky for you!"

"You are chivalrous—she is a woman," pleaded Don Felipe.

"Séñor," said Don Q., in his softest manner, "write the letter; and if you have any influence with Donna Rosita, as you say you have, use it to bring her here."

Resistance was hopeless. Majada's shaking hand produced the words.

"You have finished?" demanded the chief gently.

"Yes," puffed Don Felipe.

"Then add this postscript. If she loves you it will cause her to fly to your side." The exquisite courtesy of the brigand's manner only deepened with each sentence. "Write, señor: 'Don Q. desires me to add that if you are not here by 8 o'clock I shall be buried at a quarter past.'"

"Séñor," protested Majada miserably, "this is—"

"The truth—no more."

"When she comes, we will have a talk and apportion the guilt," returned the chief agreeably. "She is an important witness. Now, señor, you know the course that events will take. Let us dismiss all thoughts of the future; the future will take care of itself. In the meantime the air of our mountains is excellent. I have packets of tobacco from Havana, also excellent; and most excellent of all, some wine of the doradillo grape. I foresee that we may sing a song together, and gossip of the old romances. You shall tell me of the life from which I have divorced myself, and I will relate to you how

many of your old acquaintances came to me in the mountains, and—how some of them left me."

But not even this program appealed to Don Felipe Majada. He drank wine, but more and more he steeped himself in the gloom of terror. Talk he could not, and the chief presently excused himself, saying he would indulge in a siesta. But no sleep came to the tired eyes of the governor. What would be the result of Rosita's arrival. How much would she betray?

Soon the slight bustle of some arrival on the little plateau under the flex trees reached Don Q.'s ears. He waited but a moment before he called to Robledo. The young bandit, handsome, panting, travel-worn, appeared at the opening of the choza.

"You have done my bidding?"

"The lady is here, lord."

"Good." The chief pondered a short time, and gave some orders, before he commanded that Don Felipe Majada and the lady should be brought before him.

Donna Rosita had never looked more handsome.

Don Q. rose and bowed before her, sweeping his sombrero to the ground.

"I crave your pardon, fairest señorita," began the chief with sibilant fluency. "I am to blame! This love-lorn gallant implored me not to put you to so much inconvenience for his sake. But a certain story he has told me requires to be investigated. Without your delightful presence I could do nothing. The sight of your beauty has refreshed my dim eyes, your amiability my poor heart," again the sombrero swept the dusty floor.

Donna Rosita.

"What would you know of me? Ask your questions and let me be gone. Give me my liberty, señor."

"But certainly. It will be my happiness to secure the liberty of the lovely Donna Rosita. Condescend to hear me."

Don Q. recited the story of the plot as it had been told him by Majada.

The lady did not speak for a long moment, she pierced the unhappy governor with a silent gaze.

"Grant me a moment, señor," she implored, "out of the hearing of all these ears," she waved a contemptuous fan at the guards who had accompanied her. "Let me enter the choza and tell you all the truth."

Don Q. signified his acquiescence, and bade his men draw off.

"Order this traitor to come, too. Donna Rosita touched Majada on the shoulder. 'He shall be forced to tell the truth.'"

Don Q. threw some twigs upon the fire, till its flame lit up the three faces. Then with an apology to the señorita, resumed his hat as she began to speak.

"So," she cried, "this false man has dared to say many things to prejudice me in your eyes? He would save himself by throwing the guilt upon me. O, noble caballero! O, chivalrous gentleman! I thank you! She turned to spurn Majada.

"O, Rosita, Rosita!" moaned the governor.

"I hate you! You have torn me from my home. You would force me to marry you!—Lord of the sierra!"—she turned to Don Q. with a magnificent movement—"what is such a traitor worthy of?"

"It is indeed a most shameful affair, señorita. Shall I punish him? Pray command me," replied the brigand with an air of respectful sympathy.

"No—I will deal with him myself. Then springing to the side of Don Q. she added passionately: "Give me your knife, señor—I will show you how we Spanish women deal with such a one!"

Don Felipe cowered, his hands over his blanched face, as the chief handed the weapon to Rosita. She took it and faced Majada.

"Felipe," she said, with a sudden break into a caressing tone, "Felipe, look up and listen to me."

The governor, struck by the change in her voice, peered up at her, his hand only half withdrawn from his face.

"Felipe, you swore to marry me in seven days if—something happened. Is that not so?"

"If," repeated the man, sulkily. "What's the use of talking of it now?"

"Because it is going to happen! Help me, Felipe, help me!"

Lithe as a wild creature, she flung herself upon Don Q. as she spoke, stabbing viciously at him with the knife. The chief flung up his arms and his dark cloak swirled about his head like the flapping of huge wings; but she pressed upon him, driving her knife deep as the folds of the cloak closed and settled in a heap upon Don Q.'s falling body. Nothing of him remained visible but one emaciated yellow hand, pale as death, grasping loosely at nothing.

Terrified by success, Rosita stood spellbound, gazing at the motionless and shapeless heap of black clothing, under which lay the body of the famous brigand. At last she drew a long breath.

"I have won! I have defeated even Don Q.! There he lies, your unconquered chief, killed and outmaneuvered by a woman! You allowed my first plot to fail—I don't know how—but my second has mastered him."

But Majada only moaned.

"Yes; it is all very well. You have killed him, now they will kill us—those wolves of his," he whimpered.

"You coward! You thought all

was lost before, but I would not yield! As soon as I saw the wretch's weak body, his thin wrists, his pained, the idea of this trick darted into my mind. I told myself I could not fail! I have won in spite of his subtlety and power. Felipe, you will remain governor, and I shall be your wife! Are you not happy now?"

But Majada made no response, he only gaped at her as she stood over him flushed and splendid in a storm of triumph. Suddenly an odd expression crossed his face, his mouth fell open blankly, and before she could comprehend what this meant, her wrists were seized from behind. She wrenched her hands toward her breast to free them, and looked back over her shoulder into the face of Don Q.

"Help, help, Felipe!" this time the cry was an agonized appeal. But Majada stood heavily apart.

A shrill whistle from the chief brought his men up. He charged them to strictly bind both prisoners.

"You have condemned yourself, señorita," Don Q. said. "I had I had not been on my guard—" he stooped and raised his hat from the ground, the knife transfixing through crown and brim.

She shrugged her shoulders and laughed bitterly: "I had hoped it was your heart!"

"It would seem that you and Don Felipe have been partners in a conspiracy against my life," pursued the chief. "Down in the plains you permitted yourselves to compass my death. I am able to inform you that the soldiers still wait for my coming in the gardens of Segli."

Donna Rosita's eyes flashed.

"I should have retrieved that disaster, if the blood running in this creature's veins were not milk," she pointed at Majada. "Now do as you like with us."

"What does Don Felipe deserve at my hands?" asked Don Q.

"Spare me, spare me!" cried Don Felipe, given over to fresh apprehensions.

Esther Blake felt certain that there were positions in life that she would have found less trying than that of only child of a popular minister. She loved the dear old rectory with its shabby furniture, she had grown up feeling that the beautiful gray stone church with the stained glass windows was part of the family possessions—but while these things helped make the condition pleasant, they did not keep her from wanting the things that other girls had, and to do the things that other girls did.

Christmas after Christmas her lips had quivered when she had received from one to a dozen handsome Bibles from the friends in her father's congregation. Her mother had a sense of humor, and when Esther on her twentieth birthday, received Bible number thirty-seven, she laughed and told her daughter that for Christmas she would buy her an adjustable extension bookcase—there seemed nothing else that she needed quite so much.

The girl's face seemed half divided between a desire to laugh and to cry.

"I don't see why they think I don't want a bookcase occasionally—a fan, a bracelet, or something a little bit frivolous, mamma," she said. "I have nineteen Madonnas hanging in my room, and I have received, at various times, a copy of almost every religious picture ever printed. Of course I like them—but I wish I could be considered as a mere girl some time, and not a part of St. John's Church."

She had, as a little girl, cheerfully given up the dancing lessons that she wanted. She was never invited to card parties because each and every hostess felt a tiny bit doubtful as to whether it would be suitable to extend such invitation to her.

Even the dinner parties and ice cream feasts had failed to be particularly interesting to her—for if there were no curate or a theological student among the guests she was sure to have him assigned to her. As a school girl she had stolen furtive glances at the college boys who wore their hair long and played football—there was something fascinating in the jolly way they laughed—and she had wished that her boyhood would understand that she would like, occasionally, the girlish frivolity of eating a philopona with a football youth. But they never did understand and she continued to discuss with curates the last Sunday's sermon, or a new plan for decorating the church next Easter.

There had, however, been one glorious period of freedom—she had spent two years at a boarding school, had played basketball as hilariously as any girl on the team, had eaten Welsh rarebits, cooked at midnight behind covered transoms and chinked doors, with the same temerity shown by the girls who had lawyers or doctors for fathers.

And best of all—she had become acquainted with vivacious Elise Bourland, whose mother was French and whose father considered life worth living, and the world a jolly place to live in.

Contrary to the idea that like seeks like—the two girls, so different, had formed a fast friendship.

When Dick Bourland, who practised law in a city neighboring the school, paid his weekly visits to his sister, he pronounced demure little Esther Blake altogether charming. At the close of school he told her so—and finding that she admitted having exactly the same opinion of him, he had taken the long journey to reach the little South Carolina town and state

STAGE AMUSEMENTS

THIS week is the last of the theatrical season at the Victoria, and many attractions are offered; for Monday night there is Paul Armstrong's "The Heir to the Hoorah," with Guy Bates Post; on Thursday, Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," on Friday, Gerardi the cellist assisted by other notable artists in a concert, and on Saturday, both matinee and evening, Clyde Fitch's "The Woman in the Case," with Blanche Walsh. Those who control the bookings have evidently a strange system; in the height of the theatrical season they send an average of one performance, or two at the most, in a week, and at the close of the season a bunch of attractions are offered to theatregoers.

"The Heir to the Hoorah" which comes to the Victoria theatre tomorrow night and Wednesday, April 17th and 18th, has in the third act a section of fifteen minutes dialogue that furnishes joy and festive glee pure and unadulterated to the ladies in the audience. The situation is that of a proud father and an equally proud uncle, with one or two enthusiastic friends to help out, who are discussing the outfitting of a newly-born infant. They have already ordered six prize jersey cows to supply the babe with provender against the predicted want, and are discussing the nurse question. The attending physician has just said that Miss Johnson, a special trained nurse, will not be required after the next week. Also that Miss Johnson alone has been taking care of both the infant and its mother. The scorn in Dave Lacy's voice is bitter, as he remarks: "Well, what do you think of that? One woman taking care of two people, twenty-four hours out of twenty-four, and now they want to let her go." The physician explains that the continued services of the trained nurse are not necessary.

"She's onto her job ain't she?" demands Dave.

"Oh, yes, one of the best."

"Then she stays, see? and we hire another one to help. Miss Johnson can be the boss, and the other one can be the helper, and they can work eight-hour shifts."

The Doctor: "Oh, if you are going to run this baby as you would a mine—"

"Operate is a better word, Doc," concludes Dave with a twinkle in his eye.

"Beaucaire," one of the few plays to see which ones is to wish to see it again, will be on review at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, under the most favorable circumstances. The title role will be played by the man who has made the drama famous—Creston Clarke—and his supporting company will be almost identical with that which assisted him last season. "Beaucaire" is a mingling of romance and realism, a play abounding in sentiment and chivalry, and rich in human nature and manhood. Moreover, it has much of that illusive but effective quality which, for want of a better name, is called "atmosphere"—that is, it transports the spectators to the scene and the age wherein the events are supposed to occur and makes them seem living realities instead of mere romances and make-believe. Credit for this must be divided equally between Mr. Clarke and Booth Tarkington, from whose entrancing story, "Monsieur Beaucaire," the play is taken. Mr. Tarkington



BLANCHE WALSH, IN "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE."



LOUISE RUTTER
In "The Heir to the Hoorah"

with poetic imagination. Another opportunity to see it probably will not be vouchsafed, as a new play is being written for Mr. Clarke by a prominent American dramatist and it will serve as vehicle for his tour next season.

Blanche Walsh first sprang into theatrical prominence as a beautiful young actress whose work in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy" promised great things for her future. Shortly after her "Aristocracy" engagement, she was selected for the role of Trilby in the famous production of the play by that name. At the end of the remarkable run of the piece in this country Miss Walsh together with the rest of the notable cast went to Australia where her personal success was so great that the following year she was selected for Nat Goodwin's leading woman during his Australian tour.

Then came her appearance in Fanny Davenport's productions of the Sardon's dramas, in which her great beauty, combined with her remarkable emotional and tragic powers, made her a most alluring and convincing Cleopatra, Fedra and Gismonda. After several ventures that did not provide suitable roles for the best display of her constantly developing powers, she signed a contract with Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper. Miss Walsh's first appearance under her new management was in "The Daughter of Hamlet," a gorgeous spectacle founded on Plautus's great classic, "Salambo." In the middle of a successful tour, when Miss Walsh, with a company of fifty prominent players and three car-loads of scenery was making her way across the continent, came an offer from Oscar Hammerstein, who had secured the American rights to the great European sensation, "Resurrection," to have her create the role of Maslova in New York. Her managers saw at once the value of such an opportunity and unhesitatingly sent a production that had cost them many thousands of dollars to



Miss Daisy Harcourt

Ethel Green in
"Happyland" at the
Casino

Miss Ethel Green, who is winning flattering encomiums for her work in "Happyland," one of the leading stage attractions of the east, is a native of Victoria. Miss Green sang in a number of amateur performances given in this city and her clever work attracted attention. When "The Chinese Honey-moon" company was visiting Victoria, Miss Green was engaged by the manager of that company to sing in the chorus and soon gave her a part; later appointed her understudy to one of the leading singers. From one rung of the ladder to the other the talented vocalist made her way until today she has won for herself a prominent place in New York theatricals. The above picture appeared recently in the New York Herald.

ton sketched the characters, surroundings and incidents, and Mr. Clarke clothed them with the garments of life and reality. No happier union of ideas is known to the current stage than this of Mr. Clarke's and Mr. Tarkington's. "Beaucaire" pleases equally the eye, the intellect and the senses, being seemingly luxurious, bright in wit, and thrilling

GUY BATES POST
In "The Heir to the Hoorah"



the first show starting at the usual hour tomorrow night.

The engagement of Frank Smith as illustrated song singer closes next Saturday night. Manager Jamieson has not finally decided upon his successor as yet, but has more than one good one in view and hopes to give his patrons a peasant surprise in that line for the following week.

MEXICAN BULL FIGHT.

The writer, with 4,000 others, witnessed in December, last year, the sickening spectacle of a so-called bull fight at Jaurez, Mexico, which town joins El Paso, Tex. The band played while the audience (mostly citizens and tourists from El Paso) were being seated. The crowd soon got impatient to see the bull, and repeatedly yelled for the bull.

The performance was opened by eight men emerging from Death Alley into the arena to take part in the ghastly affair. Leading are the four on foot who are to torment the stupid bull to exhaustion, before the great coupe of mauling him takes place, then came two riding shadows, or horses, brought for the purpose at \$1.50 each, the first to be gored to death so the matador may appear brave by killing the wild bull that despatcher horses. Such worldly, empty vanity. Following are two men riding harnessed mules, whose duty it is to drag out the dead bulls and the dying disemboweled horses.

All disappear. At a call from the truncheon, from a narrow cage a bull enters the arena, with a steel blade three inches long piercing his shoulders, the outer end carrying a roset that flutters zaily in the breeze as he madly rushes around, wild with the excruciating pain, caused by the sharp steel.

The four footmen are now in the ring with a red shawl in hand which they throw in the bull's face and then step to one side when he gives for one of them. The next fellow attracts his attention with the rag.

Although it takes a half of men pre-tending to fight one blindfolded bull, the writer, like a fish out of water, whenever the animal showed real fight the cowardly brutes either vaulted the arena fence or dodged behind one of the four barriers in the ring, where the bull could not follow. Before he gets too stiff two men, one at a time, with plectrums in each hand, a three-foot stick, with harpoon steel point, walk in front of the now fatigued animal. When off guard he dexterously plants one or both plectrums over the head and into the shoulders of the bewildered bull. If both those cruel instruments of torture stick the man is loudly cheered and the fellow who has been resting repeats the dose.

Nine of those plectrums may be seen at one time dangling from the shoulders with his running life's blood trickling down their shafts. Two skeletons of horses are brought in, blindfolded. On the side to be gored a pad of leather is fastened from cinch to cinch around the breast. The rider's legs are steel clad. He holds in his right hand a pointed pole with which he pretends to beat the bull off while it is tearing the entrails out of the horse. Then, again he is at the front of the defenceless creature, another plunge with the sword, this time it pierces the heart and he gives a pitiful, low, moaning cough. While life is ebbing away the poor wretch staggers and totters a few yards forward then drops, amid wild applause.

Even yet the cowardly murder has not ended. While struggling on the ground and groaning for breath, he is pithed behind the horns and that ends the cruel torment, which they are pleased to call a bull fight.

The live victims are kept under the amphitheater in pens.

A yellow horse was sacrificed on this occasion. Matter freely coursing down his ribs from a saddle sore, when borne to the ground with the bulls horns implanted in his breast. He was shaken by the bull as if he were a dish-rag.

Two American women near the writer clapped their hands and screamed with glee, while the whole amphitheater resounded with shrieks of delight, loud above the agonizing appeal of the expiring horse. At the same time women were being led out deathly pale and ready to faint.

A bay horse was ripped in the chest, tore refusing to do more damage, he was returned, but ridden into the arena to be gored by the next bull, blood

freely streaming down both front legs. The audience demurred and insisted that he be taken to the pen, where he died an hour after in great agony.

The liveliest victim was a crippled black, faithful to the last. He was tugging at and clamping the bit, while with difficulty he wiggled his feeble body along to where the rider was guiding him to certain destruction.

What a contrast between the human, desecrated brute and the innocent dumb creature. He was gored in the flank. By prodding and pushing he was got outside into Death Alley. Here they let him drop. Thirty minutes later he was still alive, his entrails mingled with the dirty sand, and was rolling his head on the ground in terrible agony.

I asked a peon—one of the lower classes of people — if they were not going to kill him. Without answering he reached for a butcher knife and cut the animal's throat. At that moment a boss was raging because the bravest of the crowd had not been replaced and swore up so as to serve for next Sunday's assassination.

Such is the reward of faithful service to man's domineering power. Some of those horses have been the cherished pets of children and helped to raise whole families.

Leading people of El Paso say they can not stop it in Juarez, but it is one of the advertised leading attractions for their midwinter carnival.

The brutal roping contests of man is good second to bull fights.

When the human sense of man is blunted it will stand any horror.

Although El Paso is a prosperous and elegant looking city, it has more high checked and poverty stricken horses, I believe, than any city of its size in the country.

Andrew Carnegie, or other rich men, could do wonders good in preventing such cruelty by humane education. Many brave women and men are devoting their lives to the work, but it takes much money to teach all the true and happy life.

AN ASSURED FACT

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts. Headquarters for climate, fruit, flowers and sunshine.

The road of a thousand wonders is the Southern Pacific Company's scenic Shasta route and Coast line. Tickets, reservations and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

Brass mounted iron bedsteads from \$3.50 up. Woven wire springs from \$2.50 up. Mattresses from \$2.50 up at Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas St. Phone 718.

THE MIRACLE

(Continued from Page 19.)

The rector always had been in the habit of giving all wedding fees to his wife for her own personal use.

When he, upon his return home, gave her the gloves, she had tossed them into her trunk, wondering in the depth of her heart what earthly use the bridegroom thought those gloves would do her financially distressed husband.

She now found them in the very bottom of her trunk and tossed them into Esther's lap.

"After all these years, my dear, may be they will be of service. They belonged to one bride—perhaps they will prove a talisman to bring happiness to a girl who is just engaged."

Esther unwrapped one glove from the other, and commenced smoothing them out. They were long and soft, of the finest suede.

She slipped one of them on to straighten the fingers, then turned them in astonishment.

"Mamma Blake!" she exclaimed, "her face crimson with excitement, 'there is a piece of paper money folded in every blessed finger of this blessed glove!'"

Mrs. Blake turned pale and picked up the mate that had fallen unheeded to the floor.

"Call your father, dearie," she said in an awed whisper, "there's a ten dollar note in each of these fingers—as badly as we've needed money at times, I've had a hundred dollars lying in my trunk for five years."

When Dr. Blake came he sat down on the edge of the bed and the three, stared helplessly at the long white gloves.

"I'll go this very afternoon and thank Mr. Carter," he said, looking slightly dazed; "perhaps he will overlook the thanks I'm giving several years delayed when I tell him my little girl is going to wear these gloves at her own wedding."

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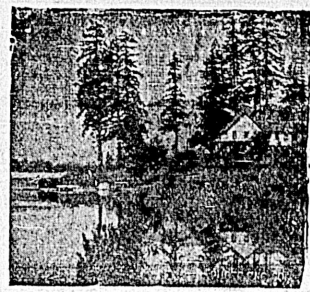
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NEW ART EXHIBIT

The New York Art Studio of 837 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C., is introducing their paintings in this city with considerable success. Their work has found admission among the most prominent families and samples of same are exhibited in the store windows of Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., The B. C. Furniture Co., and The Fit-Reform Wardrobe Co. It would pay art-lovers to inspect their work, as they employ eminent European artists.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Bodega Saloon to Stephen H. Robinson. Dated this 2nd day of April, 1906. M. J. G. WHITE.

Municipal Notice

Sewer Rental and Sewer Construction Tax

Public notice is hereby given that under the provisions of "The Sewers By-Law, 1902," the roll for the year 1906 has been prepared and filed in my office, showing the number of feet frontage of property fronting upon each branch, main, or sewer, and also giving the amounts each one is assessed in respect to sewer rental and sewer connection tax, which are to be paid according to the said By-Law. Any person whose name appears therein may petition the Council in manner hereinafter mentioned, viz.: "Any person dissatisfied with the number of feet frontage or sewer, or with the amount assessed upon each owner, and also giving the amounts each one is assessed in respect to sewer rental and sewer connection tax, which are to be paid according to the said By-Law, may, not later than the 1st day of April in each year petition the Council for an alteration in such roll, and shall state his grounds for requiring an alteration."

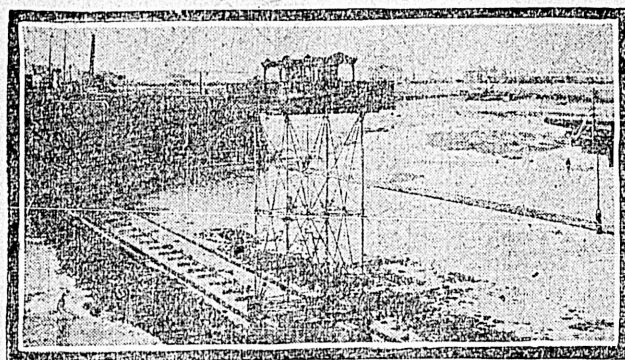
CHAS. KENT,
Treasurer and Collector.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C. m15

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A CURIOUS WATER RAILWAY.



ACROSS the harbor entrance, between the historic and quaint old walled city of St. Malo and St. Servan, on the coast of Brittany, runs a queer little submarine railway, which has but two prototypes in the world.

The car stands thirty feet in the air at low water and is upheld by such a fine network of rods that it seems to be making its way by use of enormously long

spiders' legs. One is almost afraid to step into the car for fear a passing breeze will upset it, but there is no danger, as it has stood a long time test.

This pontoon, or rolling bridge, seems to be walking the water at high tide, when the rails and nearly all the network of iron underneath are hidden beneath the water, and the timid feel as if it were an uncanny sort of a creature.

The Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons.

ANY woman who has been fortunate enough to sit behind the brass network in the ladies' gallery of the House of Commons must have wondered why there were no better accommodations for those who wished to sit there and hear a speaker.

The reason for this dates back to a period at least half a century before the present House was built. Its cause was a certain bluff old navy officer who was more candid than gallant. A great debate had attracted a large number of women, who not only crowded the galleries but overflowed onto the very floor of the House. The proximity of so many women incensed the naval captain to such an extent that he moved the expulsion of the offending visitors. The motion was carried, but with it the trouble began instead of ended. The order was one thing, but it was quite another to carry it out. The ladies held their ground for two hours with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, when the last word of the difficulty was at an end for that day only. Previous to this time women had been tolerated there as visitors, even though they might not have received a warm welcome, and had been permitted to choose their seats pretty much as they wished, and this state of affairs might have continued till the present had it not been for the intolerance of the late naval officer and its attendant results. After this women were rigorously excluded from the House, and after many years, when this ungalant attitude was relaxed, they were allowed to peep only from a small loft above the chandelier between the ceiling and the roof.

The loft would be packed to suffocation, for it held but fourteen, and at best only a glimpse could be had at the House through a hole in the floor. This was in Miss Edgeworth's time, and she thus describes it:—"One lantern with a farthing candle was the only light. In the middle of the garret it what seemed like a sentry box of deal boards and old chairs placed round it. On these we got and stood and peeped over the top of the boards. Saw large chandelier blazing with lights immediately below; a grating of iron across yelled the light so that we could look down and beyond it." But little was to be seen except the Speaker's desk and the crowns of a few legislators' heads.

Historic Mug.



WE know of the blackjack as a dangerous weapon in the hands of the policeman or the enterprising foot-pat.

It is usually made of a piece of lead, padded and wholly covered with leather, to which a flexible handle is attached. The leather is black, and an enthusiastic application of the blackjack will cause unconsciousness. It might have been named in irony, as the original blackjack was a drinking mug made of leather, a too frequent application of which caused coma, providing the ale was heady. The one here shown belonged to Oliver Cromwell. Let us not suspect that he filled it with ale, but, better, with clear, cold water, in keeping with his austere character.

The silver wedding present that is said to have most pleased the Kaiser was from the combined rowing and sailing clubs in Germany. It consisted of six silver models, representing the different styles of ship-building from the Viking galley to the Emperor's yacht Meteor.

TIN SOLDIERS ON PARADE.



EVEN a military expert will have difficulty in determining to what army the troops here illustrated belong. The bearing of the men is excellent and the formation of the line beyond criticism. At

The fire which destroyed the old House of Parliament broke out on October 16, 1834. The present building, termed the Palace of Westminster, was opened on November 4, 1852. It stands on a plot of a statute acres. It contains 1,100 apartments, 100 staircases and 2 miles of corridors and passages. The Great Victoria Tower, at the southwest extremity, is 216 feet in height.

The new bridge across the Zambesi River, Africa, is the highest in the world.

The Use of Asbestos.

FEW people know the wide range of uses to which asbestos may be put, but the necessity of making stage properties and scenery, as well as theatres, as fireproof as possible has led to many experiments in the various forms of asbestos. Though it is well known impossible to construct a building without the use of any material which is inflammable, still these parts may be made fireproof by the use of asbestos paint. There is also an asbestos wall paper which will withstand a temperature of eight hundred degrees. Many important documents are now written upon asbestos writing paper, because they are thus rendered indestructible.

For building purposes asbestos may be worked into forms like plaster of paris. This is smooth, very hard, and there is no reason except the question of increased cost why places of amusement should not be constructed of it, both within and without. Another use to which it may be put is to cover cornices, balustrades and pillars, for when dampened it may be handled as easily as felt.

In case of fire the iron pillars and braces which are used as supports in most theatres and skyscrapers become sources of great danger if uncovered by asbestos. The heat is liable to bend and eventually melt them, so that one story after another tumbles in. Asbestos prevents this tremendous danger, as fire cannot penetrate to the iron pillars, and consequently their usefulness is unimpaired.

Though we are still learning many things about this mineral its use is not a new idea. As far back as the reign of the first Napoleon asbestos uniforms for firemen were advocated in Paris.

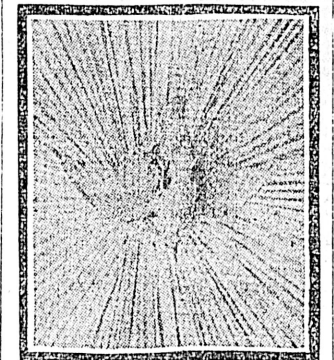
There are many possibilities of asbestos in our own houses. As a lamp wick it will last indefinitely; as a cover for highly polished dining tables marred by hot dishes it is invaluable, as a carpet it deadens all noises and in a sickroom it is a veritable boon.

A mining company which built a forty thousand dollar club house for its men, at Bisbee, Ariz., four years ago, found the building a hindrance, as the men refused to be patronized, and it was turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association, which is making a success of the enterprise, and now has twice as many men enrolled as could be obtained for the club.

Metric System in Canada.

WITH a view of adopting the metric system in weights and measures at an early day, the Canadian government is preparing and educating the people for the change. Prof. J. C. McLenahan, of the University of Toronto, has been engaged by the Dominion government to devote the next year to explaining the system in a series of lectures in all the leading cities from Halifax to Vancouver. The professor delivered his first lecture on the subject at Stratford, February 7, before the Board of Trade. According to his explanation it is the object of the Canadian government to secure a uniform standard of weights and measures throughout the entire British Empire, and thus to advance trade relations among the different colonies of the Empire. The Board of Trade at Stratford unanimously adopted resolutions urging adoption of the system.

Curious Decoration.



THE accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the lid of the coffin of the late King Christian of Denmark. Against the pleated white satin a white dove was placed. The dove was the pet of the Emperor for years, and was killed stuffed and used as a decoration in this singular manner at his request.

Why "Merry" England?

OLIVER JOHNSON, of Indianapolis, who was Vice Consul General in London under John C. New nearly fifteen years ago, was one of the wits of the Century Club when that institution—now defunct—was the daily meeting place of a circle that comprised the late James R. Osgood and James McNeill Whistler, Jonathan Sturges, Isaac Henderson, Poulton Bigelow, Arthur Brisbane, Edwin A. Abbey and other well known Americans then resident in the British metropolis.

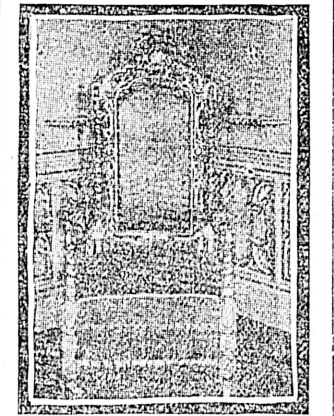
On a certain sombre Sunday in November Johnson was lunching with an English friend at the club. A Sunday in London, owing to laws similar to those that regulate the observance of the Lord's Day in American cities, is not unduly exhilarating, and during the months that the sun is obscured it is one of the most melancholy places within the confines of civilization. No Londoner who can possibly get away for the day ever remains in town, but on this occasion Johnson and his friend had missed their train to the country and were forced to make the best of their unhappy lot in the urban gloom.

Having finished their luncheon the two men sat looking through the windows into a yellow fog in Grafton street for an hour without exchanging a word. They were the only members in the club; the streets were all but deserted; there was nothing to do and no place to go in all the big town.

Finally Johnson broke the silence. Turning to his English friend he said, with extreme bitterness:—"Will you be kind enough to inform me who in the name of Saint Ananias it was that named this place 'Merry' England?"

There has existed in Japan for many centuries a curious law to the effect that whenever the Emperor or Empress appeared in public no other person should venture to occupy a higher place than the Emperor or Empress. Therefore, on such occasions the shutters of all upper stories were drawn, and the upper parts of the houses past which the royal party moved were seemingly deserted. This law is still in effect.

Napoleon's Chair.



HERE, indeed, is one of the seats of the mighty. It is a chair that was used by Napoleon. It afterward became the property of Horace Walpole and is now in the possession of a distinguished Englishman. It is guarded as the Parliament of a system of rafting. Its dual association is doubly valued. It was one of the most conspicuous pieces in a recent exhibition, but when one realizes that Napoleon must have sat upon many, many chairs in his career it is easy to see that the production of this furniture may become quite a profitable industry. However, this chair is entirely authentic.

To Cut Canadian Lumber.

ASEATTLE firm has completed the purchase of the timber lands of 6,000 acres, near Nanaimo. It is understood that the firm will erect a large lumber mill there. An American company has been formed in this province, at the head of which is a scheme for the construction of a system of rafting. The capital is \$200,000 and the company will use the Robertson patent raft for transporting all kinds of lumber from British Columbia to Southern California and other markets. It proposes to construct a series of rafts in the Fraser, and to have them towed to Chemainus and other lumber yards and loaded. Each raft will cost \$7,000 and will be towed by steam tugs. They will be 1,000 feet in length, seventy-five feet in breadth and will draw twenty-three feet of water. The logs used in the construction of the rafts will be cut in diameter at the top. A deck of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 feet of sawed lumber will be received on the raft also. Spokane capitalists have completed the purchase of seven hundred miles of coal lands in this province for \$100,000.

Expensive Experiments.

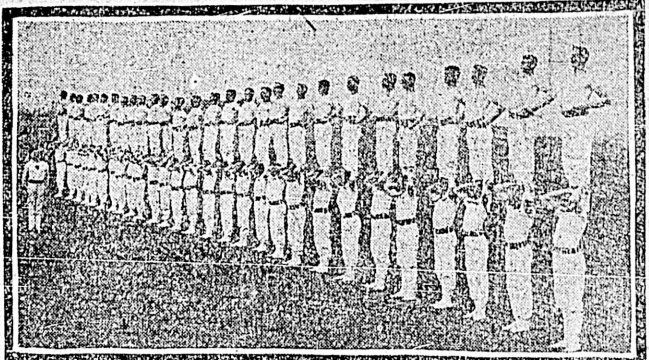
THERE is no end to the amount of money that the various governments expend in making experiments with projectiles and ammunition. There was much amazement when it became known, some years ago, that a projectile company had fired an experimental shot that pierced sixteen inches of Harveyized steel armor and nine inches of wood backing, and then buried itself in thirty feet of sand, and that this was done at a cost of \$5,000. But the governments often make experiments quite as expensive.

Not long ago the English government tested the explosive power of lyddite upon the armor plate of the twenty-four-year-old battleship Bellisle, which originally cost \$1,200,000. In eight and a half minutes the vessel was a complete wreck. The cost of the experiment may be learned from the fact that the projectiles used throughout the time of firing cost \$2,350.

A few years ago a landslide occurred in Savate that deposited 10,000 cubic yards of rock in the valley and over the railway in the neighborhood of Notre Dame de Briancon. Many loose fragments of rock were left hanging at the summit of the mountain, and the French Minister of War decided to give his Alpine artillery a chance of practicing with shells. A detachment was ordered there with two guns to alter the landscape through the agency of cannon shot. During the first day of the experiment fifty shells removed 200 cubic feet of rock. The next day thirty-five mellelled shells were used, which removed 600 cubic feet with great celerity but at a great expense.

Another government experiment which was made on a most expensive scale was carried out by the Austrian headquarters staff at Lesnec during the summer of 1903. There was a bombardment of a steel and wood fortification which had been erected for the purpose. It was covered with piles of earth, and trees were planted upon it to give it the appearance of a harmless hillside. In addition to the fortification labor utilized in building the fort and the outlay in special cerasite shells used, there was a considerable expenditure in expelling all civilians and unauthorized individuals within a radius of twenty miles of the scene. It was stated at the time of the experiment that the expenditure was about \$15,000, but in all probability the outlay was considerably greater than that sum.

A PICTURESQUE FORM OF ATHLETIC EXERCISE.



OF late years gymnastics have gained in popularity in the English army. They are encouraged by all officers, from the commander in chief downward, and men are given every opportunity of rendering themselves efficient in all kinds of athletic sport. Recruits on joining are bound to go through a course of gymnastics, but this is now condensed on highly scientific lines. A photograph of

one of the most difficult of these manoeuvres is reproduced herewith.

Application No. 13 to practise law in the State of Missouri will be issued no longer to aspiring law students. Recently a would-be barrister tore it up when it was given to him, and the State Board of Examiners has since eliminated the number.

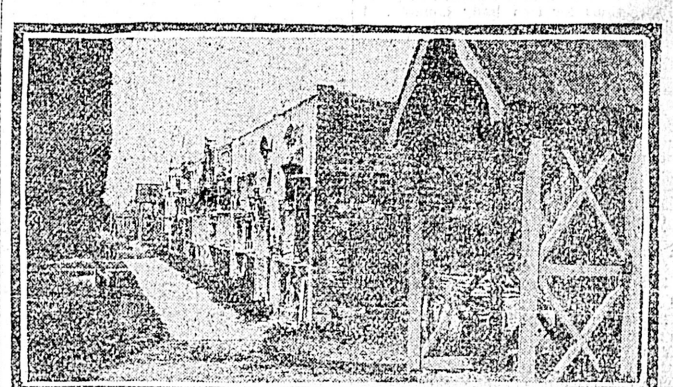
Dying Beyond His Means.

THE recent report of Oscar Wilde's executor as to his progress in paying off the late writer's debts recalls one of the stories told of the last illness of the brilliant dramatist in Paris. Wilde was epigrammatic to the last. He was informed at one crisis in his malady that it would be an expensive operation and that its result would be more or less doubtful, but that there was a chance that it might benefit him. Wilde thought the matter over, but decided that it was scarcely worth while.

"I would rather not incur any additional expense on a mere contingency," he said. "As it is, I am dying beyond my means."

India, at last advice, had 32,000 persons on its famine relief roll.

AN UNUSUAL FORM OF CEMETERY.



BURIAL oven seems a very curious and unusual way of speaking of tombs in a cemetery, but that is what one hears continually in the Crescent City. Owing to the dampness of the soil, which makes burial beneath the earth unsanitary and impracticable, it has been from time immemorial the custom in this city to build tombs of brick, marble, or granite above ground, and deposit the bodies of the dead therein. A

tomb consists usually of two vaults and a crypt below for the reception of bones. The first Japanese Congregational Church in America was organized in San Francisco recently, largely through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Kozaki. Much is expected from this pioneer congregation in advancing Christian work among the Japanese on our Pacific coast.

Artificial Albumen.

BEFORE the days of railroads or telegraphs, when messages were sent through the country by horsemen, some astonishing journeys were made. Not only endurance and skill were necessary for such feats, but great courage as well, for the country was infested by robbers and the roads and bridges were usually in a wretched state.

A journey which combined endurance and speed was made some centuries ago when the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth was carried to her successor, James VI. of Scotland. Robert Curlew, this occasion Johnson and his friend had missed their train to the country and were forced to make the best of their unhappy lot in the urban gloom.

Wolsey nearly a century earlier made a remarkable journey to Low countries to hold an interview with the Emperor Maximilian. Leaving London at four o'clock in the afternoon, he travelled by boat to Gravesend, rode through the night to Dover and, crossing to Calais, finished his journey on horseback, reaching the Emperor that same evening. On the following morning he rode swiftly back to Calais, and was at Richmond by sunset, after having made the journey to Holland and back in a little more than two days.

A match for these feats can be found in the present times, when South Africa was the scene of the performance of the Kaffir war Sir Henry Smith carried the news from Cape Town to Grahamstown in six days, covering a distance of 700 miles on horseback through a wild and trackless country, and then Richard King rode 900 miles from Durban to Grahamstown, in ten days, through a country infested with enemies, and over a multitude of swollen and bridgeless rivers, every one of which his horse had to swim.

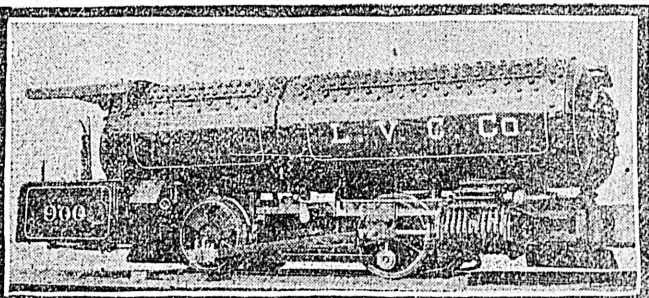
The German Emperor instituted a long distance ride some thirteen years ago, in which the contestants were to cover the distance between Berlin and Vienna, some 680 miles, in the shortest possible time. Count Starbunburg completed the journey in seventy-one hours and twenty minutes, thus making the silver bust of the Emperor and \$5,000. His horse unfortunately did not survive the contest.

Not long ago five lieutenants of the Twelfth Hussar regiment of France accomplished a marvellous feat. They rode, just after the breaking out of the Kaffir war Sir Henry Smith carried the news from Cape Town to Grahamstown in six days, covering a distance of 700 miles on horseback through a wild and trackless country, and then Richard King rode 900 miles from Durban to Grahamstown, in ten days, through a country infested with enemies, and over a multitude of swollen and bridgeless rivers, every one of which his horse had to swim.

The Anglo-French "entente cordiale" has resulted in London tradesmen labelling goods in their show windows "très jolies," "cherché," "bon goût," "la dernière," &c. Anything Frenchy is the correct thing in London now.

Last year 2,555 stamps were fed at the County Home at Carlisle, Pa., the meals numbering 9,323.

NEW AND EFFICIENT LOCOMOTIVE



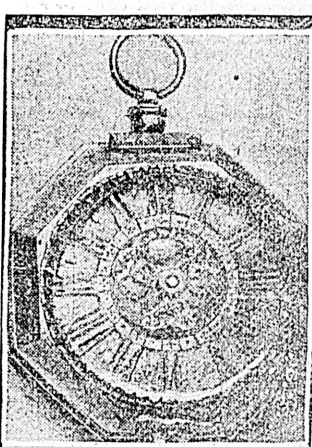
PRIOR to 1870 animal power had been used almost exclusively in mines for hauling. Steam engines were then especially designed for the purpose, but were available only in the main gangways of well ventilated mines on account of the dangers and inconveniences from fire and escaping steam and gases.

During the last few years electricity and compressed air were substituted. With electricity the trolley is the form generally available, and then the locomotive is confined in its range.

Compressed air locomotives differ but slightly from those using steam so far as the machinery is concerned. The steam generating apparatus is, however, entirely eliminated, doing away with that part of the locomotive which requires the greatest amount of skill to operate.

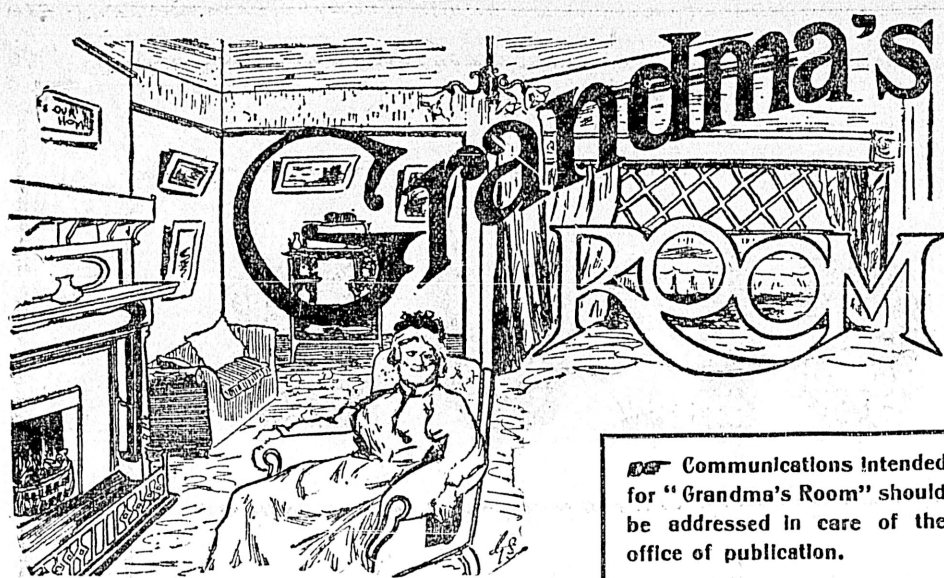
As long as the air supply is maintained the same load in proportion to their motive power as locomotives operated by steam, and have the advantage of being entirely free from fire, gas or vapor.

An Artistic Watch.



IN the beginning of the nineteenth century watches were made in a great variety of forms, which were designed to make them look like little like watches as possible. They were, in fact, merely beautiful examples of ornamental jewelry taking the form of miniature guitars and mandolins, lyres, drums, sea shells, skulls, &c. Herewith is illustrated a curious octagonal watch which was very popular at this period.

Dr. Gustave Le Bon, of Paris, has reached the revolutionary conclusion that matter finally passes away by spontaneous change in its molecules, as illustrated in the electrons of radium, and that the result of these changes is "substances which are intermediary between ponderable bodies and imperponderable ether."



Communications Intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

IT is our wish to interest the young folks in the habits and lives of the friends and neighbors of the outdoor world. The tigers and lions of Africa are, of course, interesting to the average boy, as are the various members of the monkey tribe. But our own British Columbia fauna is not without interest, and is none too well known. Some of our birds are our best friends, and it is well that we should know them and give them the loving care and protection which loyal readers live in demands. Some of our readers live in the far north and could tell us of many interesting birds and animals which, while belonging to British Columbia, are unknown to us. Others live in newly settled portions of the country and will meet new neighbors in the woods. But whether old or new, tell us about them; tell us of your hunting trips, the game you got and the game you saw. If you have Indian friends, they will often tell you the habits and history of animals in your neighborhood. Learn what you can and pass it on to us who are less fortunate in our opportunities of knowing the birds and animals that we are none the less interested in. Just to make a beginning in this work I have asked a little neighborly fellow, but he stole and destroyed so much that I had to take him a long way off and turn him loose in the woods. His last trick was to pick to shreds some fine lace. I would give all the lace in the world for my dear little coon, but mamma's tastes and mine differed, so I hugged and kissed and cried over him and let him go. I hope he has escaped dogs and guns and traps. Dear, naughty, little coon!

Fancy Work
"Mrs. L. V. L."—In a Sunday Colonist of July or August, 1905, you printed directions for two baby bonnets. I neglected to save the paper, so an enclosing money for a copy. Or if you have the directions in any other form, will you please send them to me, if not too much trouble.
Answer.—Already I have sent to your address the directions for the most difficult bonnet, which was referred to but not published in July. The directions for a simpler bonnet, which were given then, are repeated here.
Infant's Crocheted Cap. (Requested.)
Chain 5, join.
1. Chain 3 (for 1st treble), 21 trebles in ring, join to top of 3 chain.
2. Chain 1, * a double in next stitch, 2 in next; repeat from * around and join in 1 chain.
3. Chain 8, turn; * miss 1, 6 doubles in next 6 stitches, chain 1, turn; (6 doubles in 6 doubles, always taking up double part of stitch, to form a rib) 4 times; chain 8, miss 3 of centre, fasten with 1 single in next turn; repeat from * 7 times, catching last stitch of 8th block in corner of 1st. It will be seen that the 1st block has 5 rows of doubles, while the following 7 blocks have 6 rows each.
4. Chain 10, a double in top of 1st block, * chain 5, a double treble between blocks, chain 5, a double in top of next block, repeat from * around, joining in 5th of 11 chain.
5. Chain 3, for a treble, 1 treble in each stitch all around, join to top of 3 chain.
6. Chain 8, fasten back in 5th stitch (counting from hook) to form a picot, chain 7, fasten in same stitch, chain 5, fasten in same, 1 treble in stitch where 8 chain was started, * chain 2, miss 2, a treble in next, chain 5, fasten to top of treble, chain 7, fasten in same, chain 5, fasten in same; repeat from * around, and join in 3d of 8 chain.
7. Either work up to top of 2d picot, or break thread, fasten securely and join in 4th of 7-chain picot; * chain 4, a double in 4th of next 7 chain; repeat around, joining where the row started.
8. Like fifth row.
9. Chain 3, * miss 3, a shell of 2 trebles, 2 chains and 2 trebles in next; repeat from * 29 times, miss 3, a treble in next, turn.
10. Chain 3, * shell in shell, repeat from * 29 times, treble at end, turn.
11. Like 10th row.
12. Work with slip-stitch or single crochet to centre of shell, chain 6, turn; miss 1, 4 doubles in 4 stitches, chain 1, turn; (4 doubles in 4 stitches, always taking back part of stitch, chain 1, turn) 4 times; chain 6, fasten between 2nd and 3rd shells, turn, make a block in next turn; repeat from * 7 times, the first consists of but 4 rows, chain 6, miss 1 shell, fasten in centre of next, continue across the row; chain 5, fasten to end of 11th row, chain 3, fasten in end of next row, chain 3, fasten in next, chain 3, miss 2 trebles at back of next, a double within each treble to within 2 of end, chain 3, fasten in end of 9th row, (chain 3, fasten in next) twice, chain 5, fasten in corner of 1st block, chain 5, fasten in top of same block.
13. * chain 7, fasten in top of next block; repeat from * across, turn.

parts of the garden, and simply could not resist shiny articles. He washed all his food in a pan of water or a puddle, and turned and examined it very critically. He was fond of insects, but pulled off wings and legs with his hand-like fore feet and examined the body carefully before munching it down. His fondness for sugar got me as well as himself into trouble, and his methods of teasing the cat seemed to indicate reasoning power. I did love that little fellow, but he stole and destroyed so much that I had to take him a long way off and turn him loose in the woods. His last trick was to pick to shreds some fine lace. I would give all the lace in the world for my dear little coon, but mamma's tastes and mine differed, so I hugged and kissed and cried over him and let him go. I hope he has escaped dogs and guns and traps. Dear, naughty, little coon!

Dear Home Circle—You asked me to tell you about my pets, and I really do not know where to begin. I never did like canaries and boughten pets, and cats and calves had so little to interest me in their ways, because you always knew just what they'd do anyway. I tamed some bush rats which lived in an old barn near our orchard. To coax them out I played the violin; or rather I scraped a few soft notes on various strings and keys. I couldn't play a tune to save me; but the bush rats didn't know, and they all came out on the beams and sat up to listen and seemed really to enjoy the concert. Mamma said it reminded her of a mixed audience going into ecstasies over a Wagnerian concert. When the "music" ceased they all scrambled away as fast as they could go. But while I played they danced on their hind legs, up and down the beams; they bowed and nodded and even "sang" or squealed and chattered. It was as good a vocal effort as mine was instrumental.

At last I put bread and butter near them on the beam where they sat. They would linger to eat, even when there was no music to hold them. Then I placed the refreshments on the end of a stick, and finally they took it from my fingers. They became very tame, but I was not allowed to bring them into the house. I made a nice nest for them in our shed and shut them into it. Now, near us, just across the road, lives a bachelor in a shack. He had a fireplace and a big chimney made of logs covered with clay. One morning he found his heavy leather boots gone from his bedside, where he had left them, and a search failed to reveal them. At last he built his fire, and his chimney smoked awfully. He sought the cause and found his boots, socks, some tin plates, spoons and knives tucked away in a little bend in the logs. My bush rats had escaped from their nest and gone across the road. They had to go the way of my pet coon—back to the woods from whence they came. My coon watched me as I washed out mamma's best tablecloth and table napkins and spread them on the grass to bleach. I do not know if he meant to imitate me or not, but the next time we saw our choice linen the coon had it in a dirty puddle, all trampled under the muddy water. Another time he found a work-basket on the sitting room table and he did not leave a yard of cotton on one of the spoons, and the way the chair legs were wound and tied with thread was enough to drive one insane!

His front feet were like human hands, and he reminded me more of a naughty child than a wild animal. He cried like a baby when we tied him up. He buried nearly all the spoons in various

places. Plain-hemstitched handkerchiefs when fine enough can be cut and used in this way, and a fine Valenciennes edge added with good effect. Of course, to carry out the handwork idea it is necessary to put all stitches in with the thumb-finger, but it is much easier and quicker to put the staying bands on by machine. There is still another way—to stitch the band on first time by machine and hem it over by hand.

Some of these handkerchiefs are embroidered in colors and are extremely pretty with a plain white waist. There is a French blue used for this kind of embroidery, very dainty and thoroughly washable.

Of the larger pieces of needlework in vogue, the lingerie blouse is the most pretentious. Some of these are of linen. The pattern worked on them is solid and heavy in handsome designs of flowers, both natural and conventional. Very modiste waist-are of pale ecru batiste, lavishly decorated with white embroidery and white lace. Floral designs rule. Whole dresses are made of this ecru batiste, the skirt having embroidered bands to match the waist. Sometimes these gowns have a fetching touch given by pale blue, pink, lilac or green chiffon ribbons at belt and bust, or about the neck, and as a finish to the elbow sleeves.

Other separate waists are made of woolen lace insertions put together with fancy stitches in colored silks. A coarse ecru linen waist was seen splashed with spider-web designs in black silk and with linen-covered buttons embroidered in black.

More elaborate than any of those mentioned are the white satin waists beautifully decorated in gold thread and fastened down the front with jeweled buttons. The skirt worn with these was of white broadcloth trimmed with three wide bias folds beautifully stitched and outlined in gold thread. The toque worn with this suit was made of coarse white tulle over gold gauze and trimmed with three short, white ostrich plumes held by a gold buckle.

To return, however, to the simple needlework fad of the present moment there is a new combination of dotted and plain muslin used for the summer white dress which is novel and pretty and admits of much skillful needlework in the way of tucks and insertions.

For the homestead underwear the handkerchief is the favorite material. Two or three can be put together for exquisite corset covers, and the dressing saques of plain, hemstitched handkerchiefs put together with lace in insertions and edges are dreams of daintiness and beauty. As for pattern they shape themselves in a skilled hand, but there are patterns many and varied to be found in any pattern store.

Some of the more ambitious little needlewomen are embroidering parasol covers. There is for the trained hand a charming decoration for the summer parasol in the painted spray of roses, or wreaths of green leaves or lilacs or whatever bloom preferred, laid with the brush upon the parasol divisions. The prettiest and most becoming parasol a woman can carry, however, is the white silk. It is invariably becoming, having a wonderfully clarifying effect upon the complexion. An effective white shade of this kind was decorated at the top with a white chignon ribbon bow and ends, with a smaller bow to match on the handle just above the hand. It is prophesied that the small hats this season will call for small parasols and it is true that many of the carriage parasols imported are exceedingly small and some really resemble a sunflower in shape and coloring. In Paris these are called the sunflower pattern. They are made of dainty silk and lace perched on a long slender stem. Some of them have a splinter of amber set in the stem, amber being worn and used by fashionable folk this season in many forms and ways.

Contrasting colors are extremely fashionable this year, the dominant gown color being only touched up by the contrasting one, hence great care is required not to overtop the boundaries. The following touch-up colors will assist those who wish information on that point. Pale blue dominating touch-up with moss green. To red in a deep rich shade give a touch-up of iron gray. With yellows, use a dull shade of blue—a watery blue. Other yellows require a dull gold shade. Other yellows are best with white.

Mother Wisdom
The younger school children—those from the ages of 6 to 12—are very likely, now that our northern hours of daylight are growing longer, to be deprived of the required hours of sleep. With many the awful length of "home lessons" excludes all hope of rest before 10 o'clock. At an early hour the children must be roused from deep sleep to get away to school on time. Particularly is this true of the child in the country, who has two miles, or even three, over a very bad road to travel between the breakfast hour and 9 o'clock. Extra early rising must be the rule where there are three or four children to be prepared for school, lunches packed and some little chores about the place attended to. Many must be off by 7:30 to reach school on time, and even then some teachers whip for tardiness.

To secure the required ten hours of sleep, "early to bed" must be the motto well lived up to. Now this will mean "going to bed before dark," an awful thing in the eyes of a child, but a necessary rule if health is to be considered for the school child. Wholesome food and healthful rest are the rights of the growing men and women, and we must watch that there is no pinching from the future for the convenience of today.

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New York, April 14.—There has been the past few weeks a very useful occupation steadily gaining ground as a very fashionable one. It is the gentle art of the needlework. Not the nerve-destroying digestion-disturber of the hotel veranda, which a famous physician has so strenuously denounced, but that, but the feminine and useful occupation of the hand-embroidered muslin shirtwaist, collar and cuff sets, linen four-in-hands, corset covers, etc.

It is now the favorite recreation of our dainty girls to either accumulate for themselves or to exchange articles of their own dainty design and make, or else to favor some girl friend or bride-to-be with gifts in this line. One young woman had just completed a dozen exquisitely hemstitched handkerchiefs with a tiny embroidered monogram in the corner. Another industrious young matron has been making numerous lovely collar and cuff sets, not only for her own use, but, as she says, "to lend to her friends."

To make these easily and prettily one should watch the handkerchief counters and capture the odd and dainty bargains so often to be found there. Take two corners of the handkerchief for cuffs and the rest for the collar, with middle strips for the bands to hold them. Or fashion them as fancy and the fertile fumbling mind

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100,000 CLUB**THE WEEKLY COLONIST**

OR

THE SUNDAY COLONIST**ONE YEAR****55c.****ONE YEAR**

POSTAGE PAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION, U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN

Tourist Associations are commendable and have a field of their own, but

100,000 CLUBS

Do the great work of publicity and population getting:

Seattle has its 150,000 Club. Spokane, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver have their 100,000 Clubs, "AND WATCH THESE CITIES GROW."

There can be no surer method of interesting outsiders in your own city than having them read your own local papers. "Constant dropping wears the stone," and the connected story of your city's growth as told every week in the local press must from the very nature of things give a much more faithful picture of Victoria and Vancouver Island than the spasmodic circulation of other literature no matter how attractively prepared

NEWSPAPERS HIT THE STEAM**HAMMER BLOWS OF PUBLICITY**

Following out this idea and to aid in the work of a "100,000 Club," The Colonist during April and May will mail for one year to any address in the Dominion, the United States, or Great Britain, the Semi-Weekly or the Sunday edition at the nominal price of 55c.

In order to accomplish the object of this campaign of civic publicity, subscriptions at this special price will only be accepted for addresses outside the Province of B. C.

If you have faith in your city's future and have friends at a distance, do a little advertising and send them a year's supply of Victoria news at the nominal cost of 55c.

THE HEAVENS IN APRIL

BY PROF. DOOLITTLE.

Astronomer of the University of Pennsylvania.

By far the most interesting part of the sky this month is the region toward the west. The brightest constellations are there all crowded together between the zenith and the ground, while the whole eastern half of the heavens is filled with the faintest of faint summer groups. The Milky Way also adds to the great beauty of the western sky, stretching along just a little above the ground, all the way from the north to the south points of the horizon.

The Planets.
But the most interesting objects will doubtless be the planets, the bright "Wandering Stars," as the ancients called them, which may be seen moving rapidly among the stars of the winter constellation. By the end of the month three of them will have drawn close together, their meeting place being the most interesting part of the entire heavens. In one little region of the sky there may then be seen the beautiful Hyades, with the Pleiades a short distance above them, while the three bright planets will lie nearly midway between these two groups, stretching in a straight line from east to west. So brilliant a spectacle is quite unusual. The winter sky attains its greatest beauty just as it is leaving us.

First of all, there is the little, red, planet Mars, which has been with us for so many months. On April 1, it may be seen just below Aries, as shown in Figure 1, and as the weeks go by it will move rapidly eastward, reaching N. Fig. 1, by April 30th, and M by June 1. It is as if Mars were running away from the sun, to stay with us as long as possible. The sun is also moving toward the east, passing along the path S F among the stars, but it moves a little faster than Mars does. Thus Mars sets a little earlier each evening; on April 1 it sets at 8:45 p. m., and on April 30 at 8:10 p. m. The sun will not finally overtake and pass the planet until July 15.

Though Mars is thus nicely visible for an hour or two after sunset, it is each evening drawing further away from the

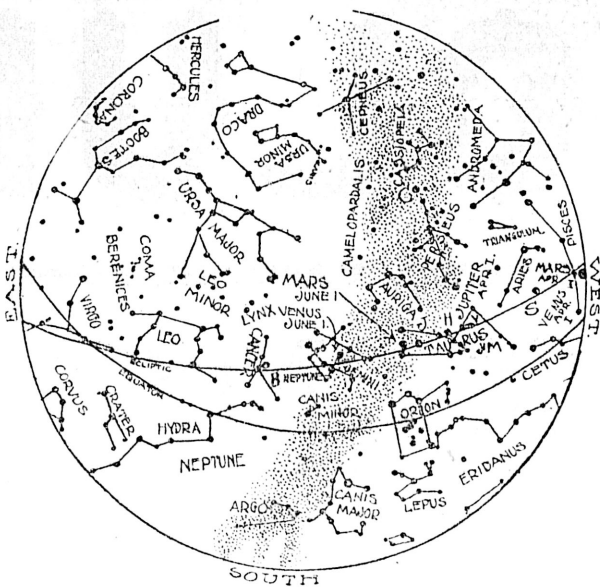


Fig. 1. The Constellations at 7 p. m., March 1.

Gemini. Venus will pass below Mars on March 15, the planet which then look like a bright double star to the naked eye, while in a small telescope they may both be seen close together in the field. The sight will not only be a beautiful one, but it will afford a valuable opportunity to compare the hues and colors of the two planets.

If examined with the telescope, the planet will look as in Figure 3, as the months go on, it will approach the crescent phase, becoming half full, as at Figure 4, on September 20 and a very narrow, brilliant crescent (Fig. 5), on October 24, it will then appear nearly six times as large as the present.

The cause of the remarkable changes in the apparent size and shape of Venus is shown by Fig. 6. At present Venus is at A, and to see it we must look past the sun, entirely across its orbit, a distance of 160,000,000 miles. On September 20, the planet will be at B, and on October 24 at C. It will then be only 26,000,000 miles away, and will therefore look six times as large as it looks now. Only the half of the planet which is turned toward the sun is illuminated. As the planet is now at A, we are looking on the illuminated half, and the planet looks nearly round. When the planet reaches C, its illuminated side will be almost entirely turned away from us; the planet will then appear as a narrow crescent.

Venus is very nearly of the same size as the earth; its diameter is but 200 miles less, and its weight four-fifths as much. But we know practically nothing of the conditions on this planet. Certain dark markings which have been at times seen on the disc may possibly be continents and oceans, or they may be rifts in a heavy, dense atmosphere which surrounds the planet. Or this it is impossible as yet to decide.

The Planet Venus.
If the observer will turn toward the west soon after sunset, and look a little above the part of the horizon where he has seen the sun go down, he will easily detect a most beautiful, silvery-white star. This is the planet Venus, which each evening will mount a little higher in the sky, until finally it will become the most brilliant star of the heavens. From a sunset until next November, Venus will remain the evening star.

On April 1, the planet will be in the constellation Pisces, as shown in Figure 1. It will then be about one hour after sunset. On April 8, it will pass under the Pleiades at V, Figure 1, and by June 1 it will have moved entirely across the constellation

Other Planets.
Jupiter is still in the constellation Taurus. Like Mars and Venus, it is moving eastward, but so slowly that both of these planets are rapidly overtaking it. The swiftly moving Venus will pass Jupiter on May 11, Jupiter being then one degree south of Venus; similarly, Mars will pass it on May 24, Jupiter being one degree, six minutes south of Mars. The interesting eastward motion of these three planets will well repay observation.

Nebulae in the constellation Gemini in the position shown in Figure 1. This body is also moving eastward among the stars, but as it occupies 165 years in making the journey around the celestial sphere, its position hardly changes appreciably during a single month.

The Constellations.
By 9 o'clock in the evening, the large summer constellation, Virgo, is entirely above the ground in the east, while the two bright stars of Libra, or the Scales, are just rising. Above Virgo, the group Bootes, or the Driver, stretches all the way from the equator to the Dragon; while below Bootes in the northeast the beautiful and delicate Northern Crown has now appeared. The Great

Orion is nearly overhead, and north of this the long, faint constellation of the Dragon is now in excellent position for tracing out. The observer should not fail to examine the little cluster of stars called the Praesepe, at B, Figure 1, nor the double cluster in Persens at C. Both of these clusters are beautiful objects in a small telescope.

Fig. 3. VENUS. APR. 1.
CANADA'S REVENUE.
Statement Indicates an Increase of \$76,000,000 for Current Year.
The Dominion government revenue during March, 1906, was \$7,255,187, as against \$5,926,187 in March, 1905. For the nine months of the fiscal year ending March 21st last it was \$57,015,502, as against \$51,430,768 during the corresponding period last year. The revenue thus shows a fresh expansion, the returns for the month showing a betterment of \$1,329,000, or 22 per cent, and those for the nine months of \$5,584,000, or nearly 11 per cent. If the revenue for the remaining three months simply keeps at the same level with that of last year the revenue for the year should be \$75,000,000 and \$76,000,000. If the increase keeps up at the rate so far maintained, the revenue will be \$77,000,000, or \$78,000,000.

Fig. 4. VENUS. SEPT. 20.
The total net debt on March 31 stood at \$250,104,631, a decrease of \$1,553,124 from February 28 last. On March 31, 1905, it stood at \$255,633,014, an increase of \$5,471,617.

Fig. 5. VENUS. OCT. 24.
The sources of the revenue during March were:
Department, March, '06 March, '05.
Customs \$1,381,122 \$3,646,040
Excise 1,212,441 1,030,810
Postoffice 525,000 440,000
Public Works (railways) 748,562 623,382
Miscellaneous 388,061 185,953

PUSHING NEW ROAD TO CANADIAN COAST

Great Northern Will Commence Construction From Princeton in Sixty Days.

Work on the construction of the Princeton-Vancouver division of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway will probably begin within 60 days, according to announcements made here yesterday. Great Northern officials say the Spokane Spokesman Review of Thursday.

This means that the Hill interests will drive steadily ahead with the work of a connecting line between Spokane and the Canadian coast.

With 3,000 men at work and places for nearly that many more, Porter Bros. & Welch, railroad contractors, are pushing the grading, bridge and trestle work on the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern line between Midway, B. C., and Oroville, Wash., with all possible speed. They are also busy on the Hill line between the Columbia river and Vancouver, for which they have contracts for 50 miles of substructure east of Vancouver, and on the Caledonia-Grangeville division of the Northern Pacific, and on the Spokane & Inland Electric Railway company's line from Rock Creek to Waverly.

The V. V. & E. is to be pushed on to Princeton, B. C., thence to Vancouver, a distance of more than 300 miles.

To Waverly by May 10
It was announced yesterday at the office of Porter Bros. & Welch in the Peyton building, that 21 miles of the grading for the Spokane & Inland Electric line between Spokane and Rock Creek was completed Tuesday night, and that the span, 130 feet in height over the creek, will probably be in readiness in a short time. The rest of the line, 10 miles, to Waverly will be rushed with a view to completion before May 10.

Smith & Jones have the contract for the line from Waverly to Rosalia to which place hundreds of laborers are being sent daily. The contractors are paying from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day, but are not able to get all the men they want.

Porter Bros. & Welch are also building a commercial track into the warehouse district for the Great Northern, the line extending from Monroe street to Boone avenue.

New Lines Are Contemplated
Regarding new work, reports were received in Spokane yesterday that the Great Northern will probably build an extension from Minot, S. D., to Sioux Falls, S. D., next summer, and that it will also take up the Great Falls-Billing project in Montana, running a line between the Little Belt and the Big Horn mountains to connect with the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Billings and Huntley. The last named line will be a little more than 200 miles in length.

There is also prospect that the line from Kallispell to Jocko, 100 miles in Montana, will be in line for early construction. The company has extended the line to Somers, and the final survey to Jocko is nearly completed.

The Northern Pacific is also doing considerable work, the chief operations being on the north bank in the vicinity of Pasco, where several thousand men are at work.

Consumption is a Germ Disease. How Can It Start With a Cold?

This is a reasonable question and one that must arise to the mind of almost everyone when the claim is made that consumption starts with a cold. The cold simply prepares the system for the reception and development of germs of that disease, that would not otherwise have found lodgement. It is the same with diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, etc. These are just ready to be contracted when the chink has been made. That is why a cold should never be neglected. The longer it hangs on the greater the danger. As a quick cure for colds Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be relied upon. Its remarkable cures save a lot for a world wide reputation and an immense sale. It is pleasant and safe to take, and for sale by all druggists.

ROYAL CITY NEWS.

New Westminster, April 13. — (Special). — At the meeting of the board of trade held last evening L. B. Lusby called attention to the present unsatisfactory steamer service between this city and Victoria. Instead of the schedule semi-weekly service it was now a once-a-week service, with an uncertain sailing time. This meant annoyance to the local merchants and loss of trade to Victoria, as the New Westminster firms had to send their orders to Vancouver and elsewhere to ensure prompt delivery. It was decided to write the Victoria board of trade on the subject and ask it to take the matter up with the shipping company.

The board also decided to urge upon the government the claims of New Westminster to a free postal delivery, it being essential to the growth and advancement of the town that it should have a mail delivery service.

The meeting also took up the matter of encouraging industries to locate here, and as a result of the consideration given the matter it will probably shortly advertise in the Eastern press, giving a list of industries for which there is a good opening in the district, and pointing out the advantages New Westminster offers for their establishment.

Over \$200 was raised towards Dr. Pagan's anti-tuberculosis hospital movement by the amateur concert given in this city last week.

Youthful depravity has been very evident in the city just lately. The week two boys were sent to the reformatory for terms of three and five years for generally incorrigible conduct. Both had run away from good homes and were mixing up with Chinee, grossly revolting conduct resulting in one case. Another boy of 14 was picked up on the streets after midnight on Wednesday, dead drunk. He admitted to the police that several boys about his own age had lately been drinking, playing cards and spending their evenings in houses of ill fame. The police will take effective steps to stop this state of affairs and prosecute those who have been aiding the boys in their downward career.

As a result of a recent accident caused by a telephone wire falling across a street car trolley wire, the council of Burnaby will ask the British Columbia Telephone Company to protect its wires, wherever they cross other electric wires, with guards.

THE WESTERN "R"

Peculiarities of the Western States Accent Interestingly Discussed.

San Francisco Argonaut.

On the stage nearly everything natural is diminished or minimized. A natural walk seems mincing; a natural facial expression is scarcely visible; a normal complexion looks pallid; a conversational pitch of voice sounds inaudible and low. To this rule, however, there is an exception—any form of speech which is not natural to the actor sounds unnatural. For example, a student English, but it was foreign English; so with Janussek; so with Moskka.

Correspondingly, those actors or actresses who (in England) speak with a Scotch, a Welsh, a Cornish, a Lancashire, or a Yorkshire accent are never able to overcome it entirely. In America, too, the different dialects of our vast country may be heard upon the stage.

Blanche Bates, who has been playing a California role in the play entitled "The Girl of the Golden West," has been attacked by the New York critics for concealing what they call "the California r." There is no "California r," but if there were, she could not have concealed it if she would. The spunky Blanche has taken up the cudges in defence of her native State and of its r. She says that the "western r" is a sectional peculiarity confined to the Middle West; that it is totally absent and has always been absent from the Pacific Coast. She further goes on to say that this peculiar r is not found in the writings of Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, or other early California authors. Therefore she holds that in playing "The Girl of the Golden West" she is "justified in not using her r's."

Her Eastern critics, then, think that in playing the California girl she must use "the Western r." They also assume that it is rolled, in both these assumptions they are entirely incorrect.

Miss Bates is right in saying that the "Western r" is not California; that it is not east in the speech of the early Californians; that, therefore, it was not produced in the writings of the early California authors. She might go further and inform her critics that the "Western r" is not only not Californian, but that it is not rolled. The practice of rolling the r is found among many peoples and in various languages, but it is almost invariably rolled as trilled, vibrating the tip of the tongue. Hence that peculiar trilled sound gives the letter r the name of which it is sometimes called, "the dog's letter" (littera canina). This sound is generally heard in Italy, frequently in Southern France, in certain provinces in Spain, and, generally speaking, all along the northern littoral of the Mediterranean. But it is not heard in English speech, so far as we know, except from the mouths of melodramatic actors. This sound which her critics call "the Western r" comes from a curious trill produced by the uvula or false palate. We are not familiar with this sound in any modern language except the English. There are traces of it in the dialect spoken by some of the lower orders in Paris, but there it is very slight, and only found where the consonant r ends a tonic syllable and precedes one beginning with an open vowel. Even so, it is merely akin to "the Western r," and not the same.

The peculiar sound called "the Western r" seems to have been first observed by philologists in that part of the United States of which Chicago is the centre. It seems to have been disseminated from this focal point in various directions, generally following the railways and the lines of least resistance. It has even made its way to the Canadian frontier, but has not crossed it. It does not seem to be able to cross the Alleghany. The soft speech of the South offers to it a pad-like resistance, as did General Jackson's cotton-balls to British cannon-balls. It beat its way over the plateau of the Rockies, but recoiled before the mighty granite wall of the Sierra Nevada. Hence it was that in the early days of California our forebears were free from this dreadful, exasperating scourge. Most of the pioneers came here by the way of the Isthmus or round the Horn. Naturally, therefore, the majority hailed from the Atlantic seaboard. The only ways of coming from the Middle West to the Pacific Coast were to descend the Mississippi to New Orleans, and travel thence via the Isthmus to San Francisco; or to cross the plains in a prairie schooner, on horseback, or on muleback, or on Shank's mare. Naturally the immigration by these routes was restricted.

For many years the speech of California and Californians was undisguised by this usual, hence, the educated Californians from New England, from the Middle States, or from the South, spoke as their parents did. Out of this composite there was evolved a speech which presented no localities or provincialisms. Naturally, therefore, the

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has just been issued from The Colonist Press, and is for sale at the price of \$1.00.
This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kai-Ia Island that can be procured.
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THE COLONIST OFFICE

younger generation of Californians used language which presented no marked localisms, with the possible exception that those whose parents were born in the South had a tendency to the soft r heard south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Up to this time we produced about fifty millions in gold a year, the handsomest women, the finest horses, and the best provincial languages spoken in these United States. Up to this point Miss Bates is right.

But alas! After the railways crossed the Rockies and pierced the Sierra Nevada there came a change. Chicago pushed her trade, her leafy hard, her hams, her manners, her localisms, and her "Western r" even unto the Golden Gate. The change has been slow, but still there is a change. If you travel in Southern California you hear on every hand the harsh "Western r." If you go to the minor theatres the actors use the "Western r," and so do the auditors who discuss them. But what is even worse, if you pass a public school and note the children's speech as they pour out of the buildings at the close of the day, you will find that they are infected with the "Western r." We fear that in another generation, or even less, the pure speech of early California will have disappeared; the Native Sons and Daughters will call their mother "Californ-r-r-r-nka."

they will sing of the "Star-Spangled Banner-r-r-r"; the Native Son will passionately urge the Native Daughter to be his, and then they will be happy "forever-r-r-r-r"; the Native Daughter, when coy, will reply that she will be to him a "sistur-r-r." In short, in not many years our rising generation will be interchanging those sweet nothings so dear to youth, interlarded with the harsh bur-r-r of the uvula characteristic of the Middle West, and punctuated with the clicks and drones found only in that peculiar speech, "Poor Native Sons!" said the Muse of Music.

"How far from your fathers' speech ye fall!"
Some echoes euphonic ye still inherit, But the burr of Chicago is over them all."

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THAT OVERWORKED, PLAYED OUT FEELING AMONG WOMEN

There are thousands of females all over our land who are broken down in health and dragging out a miserable existence, overburdened with diseases peculiar to their sex, apparently growing old while yet young. Often they have pale or sallow complexion, hollow, sunken eyes, with a lifeless look; the face has a pinched and haggard appearance; they are weak, weary and trembling, often extremely nervous, starting at every little noise. Many are low-spirited, and some are fretful. Some are apparently bloodless, with cold hands and feet, while others are flushed by an unequal circulation of the blood, dizziness, and sometimes dimness of vision, loss of memory, and often loss of appetite and sleep, and are wearied with terrible dreams.

Palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, smothering and sinking spells, shortness of breath and the sensation of pins and needles are all indications of a weakened condition of the heart or nervous system, and should any of them be present we would strongly advise the use of

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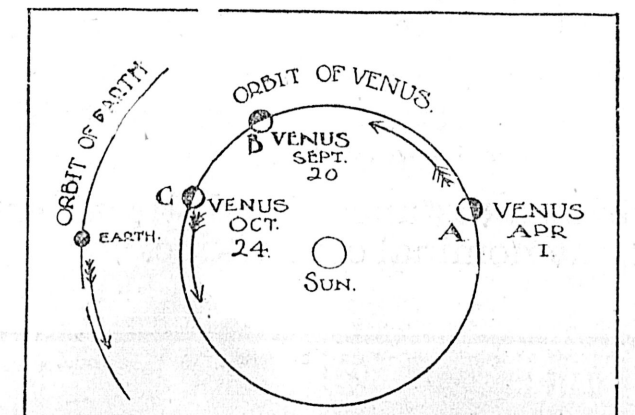


Fig. 6. Map of Venus and the Earth.